

Law Enforcement News

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Tracking serial killers

VI-CAP system to be operational this summer

By Jennifer Browdy

The Justice Department's \$5 million VI-CAP computer system will be operational this summer, according to department spokesman Alfred Regnery. Regnery said the system is now awaiting final funding from the government.

VI-CAP (Violent Criminal Apprehension Program) is a com-

puterized information system that will monitor nationwide incidences of violent assault and murder. A team of crime analysts will be constantly processing the information supplied by local law enforcement agencies, attempting to detect similarities between crimes that would indicate the action of a serial killer. The system will be housed at the

Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy at Quantico, Va.

VI-CAP is the brainchild of Pierce R. Brooks, a former investigator of the random, motiveless homicides that have come to be called serial murders. Brooks conceived VI-CAP as a way of overcoming the frustrations of local law enforcement agencies who could not follow

serial murderers across state lines, and who often missed important leads because information was not shared among agencies. Most serial killers travel ceaselessly, experts say, and probably account for many of the homicides that wind up on the unsolved lists, simply for lack of information.

A report of the VI-CAP task force explained that VI-CAP "will preclude the age-old but still continuing problem of critically important information being missed, overlooked, or delayed when several police agencies, hundreds or even thousands of miles apart, are involved in the investigation of murders of extreme savagery, but are unaware that similar homicides have occurred in other jurisdictions and that the crimes are most likely being committed by the same killer."

"There is no question," the report continued, "that on a number of occasions multiple killers could have been apprehended much sooner if the several agencies involved in the investigation had pooled and correlated their information."

Authorities believe as many as 40 serial murderers may be wandering through the country at any given time, killing victims at random. Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics show serial murders have jumped dramatically in the last 20 years, from about

540 in 1965 to 4,450 in 1981.

When the VI-CAP system is in operation, police will be able to tap into the FBI computer system, matching details of crimes committed in their jurisdictions with those committed elsewhere in the country. Crimes included in the VI-CAP analysis will be: most murders by mutilation, dismemberment or torture; murders with violent sexual trauma; random and motiveless murders, also called serial murders; and attacks on victims who survive criminal assaults that fit the other VI-CAP crime patterns.

Justice Department spokesman Anne Voigt said that FBI specialists have already begun to collect information from local law enforcement agencies.

"They started analysing assault and murder cases two years ago," she said, "so that when VI-CAP opens and can transmit information around the country, there will be a data base to start from."

Voigt said VI-CAP will work closely with other Federal law enforcement agencies. In particular VI-CAP will maintain close ties to the newly established Missing and Exploited Children Center, because, Voigt said, "most child murderers seem to be serial killers."



King County, Wash., police officers leave a thickly overgrown area north of the Seattle-Tacoma airport in March, after they found two of the victims of the so-called "Green River Killer," who appears to prey on young prostitutes. The number of slayings attributed to the as-yet unidentified killer has since reached 24.

Wide World Photo

Fear-of-crime projects score in Houston, Newark

Two Federally-funded studies designed to measure and reduce citizens' fear of crime have reached the three-quarter mark, and by all accounts have been well-received by both citizens and police.

The studies, being conducted by the police departments in Newark, N.J. and Houston, Tex., were begun in July 1983 under a \$1.8 million grant from the National Institute of Justice. The project is being monitored by the Police Foundation, which will

conduct evaluations and make recommendations after the experiment ends in August.

Police Foundation research director Lawrence K. Sherman said he is pleased with the implementation of the fear-reduction programs, but would not comment on whether the strategy has had any impact on the fear of crime in the two cities. "It's too early to tell," he said.

Spokesmen for the Newark and Houston Police Departments agreed that it is too early to tell

whether their citizens' fear of crime has been reduced, but said that at the very least, police-community relations have been enhanced substantially by the program.

In what may be used as a pilot program for other cities, the two police departments selected target areas and assigned a limited number of officers to work on the various strategies, which differ slightly between the two cities.

One of Newark's prime focuses

has been improving police relations with juveniles, and providing them with alternatives to "hanging out" on street corners, something that residents often find threatening. To this end, the department established a Self-Esteem Enhancement program, where officers sponsor and direct dances, sports and various courses for youngsters.

Among Newark's other strategies is the Neighborhood Clean-up program, which includes a system that allows juvenile first

offenders or those arrested for minor acts of delinquency to be given the option of performing community service activities sponsored by the police.

Houston's strategies include a Community Organizing Response Team (CORT), composed of a board of both citizens and police officers who work jointly to decide what problems warrant attention, and how they should be handled. Houston has also implemented a Victim Follow-up program, where police officers make telephone calls to victims of crime to provide them with follow-up information, assistance and reassurance that someone cares.

Both departments have begun publishing newsletters to keep citizens abreast of the police department's activities, and have opened "storefront" police substations in the target areas, designed to make the police officers more accessible to the public.

The overall effect of these strategies has been to increase

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Survey finds Ohioans' fear of crime low on day-to-day basis

A recent survey of Ohio citizens' fear of crime showed that most Ohioans feel safe in their own neighborhoods, even when out alone after dark.

The survey, conducted on a statewide basis by the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services, showed that 52 percent of the respondents felt "reasonably safe" being out alone in their own neighborhood at

night.

However, the survey also showed that citizens are more pessimistic and less well-informed about crime in general than about local crime.

"Because people view crime as a problem which occurs mostly in someone else's neighborhood, they are not overly worried about it on a day-to-day basis," the

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Study finds sensational crime looks better from farther away

A recent study of the impact of newspaper crime reports on the public's fear of crime concludes that while the reporting of sensational local crimes makes people fearful, the reporting of distant crimes actually reassures people.

University of Minnesota psychologist Linda Heath studied several mid-sized U.S. cities, and found that while they all had similar rates of violent crime,

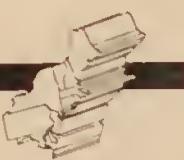
they varied dramatically in how much fear of crime their citizens reported. Residents of Fresno, Calif., Youngstown, Ohio, and Tacoma, Wash., were more afraid of crime than people in Rockford, Ill., Peoria, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn., despite similar violent crime rates.

Heath said her research indicates that San Franciscans feel

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Around the Nation

Northeast



NEW JERSEY — A \$2.1 million deficit forced the layoff of 19 police officers and 12 firefighters in North Bergen County. More layoffs are expected, since voters rejected a bid last March to raise taxes to cover the deficit.

Reported crime in New Jersey fell 9 percent from 1982 to 1983 for the third consecutive annual decline and the largest since statewide crime statistics have been kept, state police said. Police chiefs polled by the state police attributed the drop in both violent and non-violent crimes to better use of police patrols, citizen crime-prevention efforts and state and FBI "sting" operations.

NEW YORK — The number of reported crimes in New York City fell 5.7 percent during the first three months of this year, compared with the same period last year. All categories showed decreases, with the exception of assaults, which rose slightly.

Southeast



FLORIDA — Three former police officers and the former police superintendent of Belize were among 42 people charged early this month with smuggling nearly eight tons of cocaine into the United States. The conspirators were indicted in West Palm Beach May 2, according to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Florida has just established a Commission on Drug and Alcohol Concerns, which will develop strategies for prevention and intervention in cases of abuse. Gov. Bob Graham has earmarked \$1.7 million for that purpose, with another \$125,000 set aside for a drug and alcohol awareness program. The 23-member commission includes representatives from business, education, the medical professions, law enforcement, citizens groups and government.

GEORGIA — Camden County's caseload in child abuse and neglect has skyrocketed since the Navy established the Kings Bay Naval Base there in the late 1970s. According to statistics kept by the county human services agencies, Navy families account for 24 percent of the child abuse cases in the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Fayette County Sheriff Jack Manning is defying a Fayette County Deputy Sheriffs Civil Service Commission order which awards back pay to former deputies indicted for first-degree sexual assault. Man-

ning has filed an appeal in the Fayette County Circuit Court.

A bill stripping some drug dealers of their parole chances and mandating 25-year prison terms has stalled in the South Carolina House and may be doomed for the year. The bill, presented as an attempt to get at major drug dealers, was limited to those involved with shipments of more than 100 pounds of marijuana, 28 grams of cocaine or set amounts of other drugs.

The South Carolina Senate agreed to do away with the insanity defense, abolishing the possible verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity." Juries in criminal cases will now have only three possible verdicts: guilty, not guilty or guilty but mentally ill.

VIRGINIA — A jury awarded \$100,000 to Arlington police officer Terrence Murray, who had been accused of using unnecessary force during a traffic arrest. A police probe absolved Murray, who then sued his accuser.

ILLINOIS — Barrington Village police officials will stage a two-year Volvo vs. Dodge faceoff to find out whether it pays to "buy American." Based on the estimate that each Barrington police car is driven an average of 50,000 miles a year, village officials expect an annual savings of \$3,500 on each Volvo.

MICHIGAN — Greater Detroit law enforcement agencies announced they will interconnect their computers to help eliminate a backlog of 12,000 outstanding felony warrants.

OHIO — A Columbus expert on family violence says people run a greater risk of being assaulted at home than on the most violent street in the United States. Dr. Murray Straus, author of two books about family violence, says 20 to 25 percent of all murders committed in the country each year are against a family member.

Youngstown Sheriff James Traficant is seeking the Democratic nomination for Ohio's 17th Congressional District seat. Traficant went to jail rather than sign home foreclosures, and has successfully defended himself against federal bribery charges.

WEST VIRGINIA — A state police investigation cleared Harrison County Sheriff Nelson Blankenship of allegations that he misappropriated county funds.

WISCONSIN — The firm that insures Police Chief Harold A. Breier, of Milwaukee, for auto

liability settled a lawsuit for \$10,000 with a man whose car was hit by Breier's car in August 1982. Breier was cited for failing to yield the right of way in the accident and paid a \$43 fine.



IDAHO — Des Moines police officer Harold R. Glann filed suit against a citizen in Polk County District Court last month, alleging that he was struck while investigating a disturbance at the man's tavern. Glann is seeking an unspecified amount of compensatory damages and \$100,000 in punitive damages.

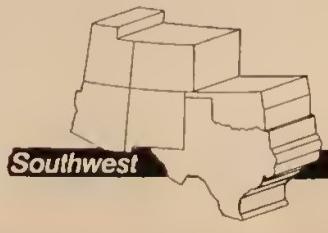
MINNESOTA — The second attempt to rob the First National Bank of Northfield in 108 years ended when police arrested a 36-year-old man. In the only other attempted bank robbery there, citizens fought off the bandits, slaying three and capturing three others. Gang leaders Frank and Jesse James escaped.

A bill doubling the penalties for Minnesota motorists who refuse to take a blood-alcohol test was approved by the state Congress and now goes on to the governor. The bill calls for one-year revocation of driver's licenses for those refusing the test.

MISSOURI — Kansas City family physician Herbert L. Kettnerman, whose "Complete Book of Baby and Child Care for Christian Parents" has sold 18,000 copies since 1982, was charged with sexual abuse of a 14-year-old girl. Kettnerman, 57, wrote the book with his physician wife, who has since filed for divorce.

MONTANA — A drug investigations fund, using fines paid by people convicted of drug possession, has been established by Great Falls justice of the peace Gladys Vance. The money will be used to buy drugs from street dealers as part of a drug sting.

NEBRASKA — A petition drive has begun in Fremont to recall Sheriff Richard G. Wennstedt after he refused to resign. He was convicted of taking \$210 in county money for personal use, and he fired two employees who testified against him.



ARIZONA — The Arizona attorney general's office is in-

vestigating an allegation that thousands of pages of Maricopa County Superior Court records of criminal cases were destroyed illegally 2½ years ago.

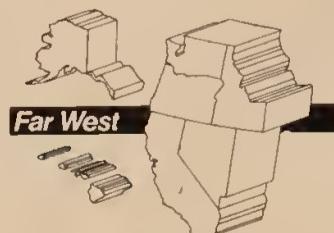
In Window Rock, officials are discussing transferring supervision of the Navajo tribe's police force back to the federal government. The tribe says it can't afford the 267-member force's \$8.5 million annual cost.

In Tucson, city anti-crime groups are sponsoring a forum June 9 to produce fresh ideas on battling crime. Topics will include police, courts and citizen involvement. The city is expecting to increase its police force by 24 officers if the budget of \$312 million is approved.

COLORADO — In an effort to beef up prosecution of child abusers, three Denver agencies are creating a Child Abuse Coordination Project. The Denver District Attorney's office, Police Department and Department of Social Services are seeking funds for the project, which is intended to give support to child abuse victims.

TEXAS — The Texas Judicial Council reported the state's district courts assessed nearly one-third fewer life prison sentences in 1983 than in 1982, with 343 life terms imposed last year compared to 436 this year. There were 33 death sentences imposed in 1983 compared to 32 in 1982. The Council also reported that the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals and the 14 lower appeal courts disposed of more criminal cases than were added to their dockets, something that had not occurred since 1974.

UTAH — U.S. District Court Judge A. Sherman Christensen ruled last month that a police officer fired because he was a polygamist is not protected by the Constitution's guarantee of religious freedom. Officer Royston Potter, 30, who acknowledges that he has three wives, contended state laws banning plural marriages are an unconstitutional restraint of his freedom to practice religion. He was termed an outstanding police officer prior to his termination in 1982 by officials of the Salt Lake suburb of Murray.



CALIFORNIA — A former Stanton police officer who accidentally shot to death a 5-year-old boy has sued the city for \$50 million, saying police "dum-dum" hollow-nose bullets "significantly in-

creased the likelihood of death or serious injury." Anthony Speri, 25, shot Patrick Andrew Mason on March 3, 1983, when he mistook the boy's toy gun for a real pistol.

California Attorney General John Van de Kamp and Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig have announced a partnership in Oakland to combat school-related crime and violence. The program, called the Safe Schools Partnership, brings the state Department of Justice and its local agencies into direct contact with local school districts to crack down on truancy, violence and other forms of juvenile delinquency.

A proposal to let Sacramento police set up roadblocks at night to check drivers for drunkenness has been rejected by a state Assembly committee. Sgt. Dennis Zine, who heads the Los Angeles Police drunken driving squad in the San Fernando Valley, said police now catch only about one in 2,000 drunken drivers, but would do better with roadblocks. Opponents questioned the constitutionality of the method.

California's crime rate decreased last year for the third year in a row, dropping to slightly below the rate of a decade ago, according to the state Bureau of Criminal Statistics. In addition, the number of felony crimes reported statewide decreased 5.6 percent from 1982 to 1983.

A Costa Mesa police officer, who claimed the bulletproof vest he received for Christmas saved him from a gunshot in the back, has admitted rigging the shooting himself to establish his heroics. Officer Bruce Ross was suspended after he admitted he rigged a flare gun and shot himself in the back. He had reported being shot by a passing motorist as he stood writing a traffic ticket.

HAWAII — A diamond-studded 14-karat gold police badge on display at the Honolulu police headquarters has disappeared from a locked cabinet. It was given to Chief of Detectives Arthur McDuffie in 1913 by the city's Chinese community after he solved a double murder.

WASHINGTON — Kelso police plan to give gifts to law-abiding motorists and bicycle riders as part of Safe Driver Month. Businesses have donated 300 gifts, including dry-cleaning service, gasoline and restaurant meals.

In Seattle, two joggers discovered a body that may have been the 25th victim of the so-called Green River Killer, who is blamed for the deaths of 24 women since 1982. Police are still searching for the killer, who may have been responsible for the deaths of as many as 36 young women.

Breier to call it a career in Milwaukee after 44 years

Many people in Milwaukee, Wisc., may have thought they would never see the day when their police-chief-for-life, Harold Breier, would call it quits and retire. But at a routine press conference on May 1, the 72-year-old Breier, a member of the Milwaukee force for 44 years and chief for the last 20, surprised everyone when he unexpectedly announced his retirement, effective June 30.

"It was a surprise to all of us," said Police Officer Bill Krueger, head of the Milwaukee Police Association. "He didn't tell anyone beforehand, just called a press conference and dropped a bomb on all the media people."

Breier gave no specific reason for his decision, saying only that his job had become "increasingly difficult."

James Blumenberg, executive director of the city's Fire and Police Commission, said Breier had always planned to "pick the

time he felt was right for his retirement.

"He must have decided this was the right time to do it," Blumenberg said. "His retirement was well-earned, and everyone wishes him well, but he shocked the total community."

Breier has been a colorful and controversial figure in Milwaukee during his tenure as chief. His detractors have accused him of running his department in a dictatorial fashion and of supporting racist policies. On the other hand,

he has also been praised for keeping Milwaukee crime at an exceptionally low level.

"Chief Breier served Milwaukee these last 20 years in a dedicated, conscientious and loyal fashion," said Mayor Henry W. Maier. "The monument to his success and to the character of our people is the fact that Milwaukee maintains one of the lowest crime rates of any city of our class."

A major blow to Breier's authority as chief was struck last month when Wisconsin Governor Anthony S. Earl signed a bill requiring the police chief to share some of his power with the city's Fire and Police Commission. The new law gives the commission the power to set policy, make and suspend rules and give directives to the police chief. Not surprisingly, Breier strongly opposed the measure.

With little more than a month to Breier's retirement date, there is already great speculation in Milwaukee over who the next chief will be. Breier is the city's last chief-for-life. Legislation passed recently limits future police chiefs' initial terms to seven years. The appointment will be made by the Fire and Police Commission.

Officer Krueger said he would not like to see the appointment come from within the department.

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The indomitable Chief Harold Breier, soon to become private citizen Harold Breier.

Milwaukee Journal photo

Social customs:

Reach accord on plane seizures

The heads of the U.S. Customs Service and Eastern Airlines exchanged some rough words late last month when Customs agents in Miami seized Eastern Flight 10, bound to New York from Lima, Peru, and Panama City, after discovering three pounds of cocaine concealed in the plane's avionics section.

Eastern Airlines chairman Frank Borman complained to Customs Commissioner William von Raab that "seizing our plane was outrageous," and possibly illegal.

Von Raab replied that the impoundment was "absolutely within the power of the Customs Service," because the drugs were found in a section of the plane accessible only to airline employees.

The seizure of the plane marked the first time Customs had ever seized an American commercial airliner. A Customs spokesman in Washington, D.C., said in the last six months there had been 22 seizures of cocaine on Eastern flights, including four discoveries of cocaine aboard Flight 10, but never before had a whole plane been seized.

Von Raab said the Customs Service in recent months has been broadening its efforts against drug smuggling through commercial airlines, concentrating more heavily on smuggling that could be abetted by employees.

In February, Customs officials sent a memo to many domestic and foreign airlines, warning them that "an aircraft which is

used to facilitate or aid in the importation" of illegal goods "can be seized by the U.S. Customs Service."

The letter went on to say that in order for the airline itself to avoid being seen as a "consenting party or privy to the illegal act...it is incumbent upon common carriers to exert all reasonable efforts to detect and prevent the smuggling of contraband."

"The U.S. Customs Service is fully prepared to seize common carriers and to assess appropriate penalties against any airlines which does not exert such efforts," the letter added.

As part of this new emphasis
Continued on Page 8

Hawaii beats crime by bringing tourists back

The Honolulu Police Department, in cooperation with the hotels and airlines serving Hawaii, has significantly increased the closure rate for crimes against tourists through a unique "witness-return" program.

Under the program, which was begun in 1971 but greatly expanded in 1980, witnesses or victims are flown back to Hawaii to participate in the trial. The airlines provide free tickets, and the hotels provide free accommodations.

"Tourism is our biggest industry," explained Capt. William Ornella, of the Honolulu criminal

investigative division. "Before we started this program, there were numerous thefts and burglaries from the hotels. The defendants perceived that if you attack a victim who won't be here for the trial, the chances of a successful prosecution are slim. So the owners of the hotels got together with us and with the airlines, and we worked out this program."

Statistically, the witness-return program has been quite successful. In 1983, 4,357,184 people visited Hawaii for stays of one night or longer. Of these,

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Assumptions about brutality challenged

A study of more than 5,000 encounters between police and citizens has shown that police brutality is less common than popular opinion would have it.

The study, conducted by Richard Sykes, a professor of speech communications at the University of Minnesota, was conducted between 1969 and 1973. Sykes and a team of observers rode along in squad cars that answered calls ranging from noisy parties to a homicide.

"One of the things we found was that police-civilian interactions were overwhelmingly cooperative and civil," Sykes said. "If it doesn't start out that way, it soon gets that way."

Sykes findings were published last December by Rutgers University Press in a book he co-

authored with colleague Edward E. Brent, entitled "Policing: A Social Behaviorist Perspective."

Because of his speech communications research, Sykes' study is considered a departure from traditional criminological research. He became interested in policing during the late 1960's, when, as a civil rights activist in Minnesota, he observed frequent clashes between police and protesters.

The study concludes that the main function of a police officer is to quell disturbances through talking, not through use of force. Sykes suggested that society ought to redefine the role of a police officer away from violent enforcement toward an image that better fits what they actually do.



Hats off to slain Bobby

Constables from the Bow Street Police Station in London serve as pallbearers for Policewoman Yvonne Fletcher at her funeral service on April 27. She died April 17 after being shot from a window of the Lihyan People's Bureau in London. Her uniform cap, atop the coffin, had lain where she fell until a colleague was able to dash into the square and retrieve it on the day of the funeral.

Wide World Photo

People and Places

Fla. post vacated

Robert Butterworth has resigned from his post as head of the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, effective July 1. Butterworth, a former judge and ex-sheriff of Broward County, said in a letter to Gov. Bob Graham late last month that he plans to return to private law practice in Broward County.



Butterworth

Butterworth took over the department in 1982 in the wake of a scandal that cost the jobs of former department chief Chester Blakemore, former highway patrol director Eldridge Beach and other top patrol officers, all of whom were linked to allegations of falsified expense vouchers, travel abuses and misuse of state employees.

In his letter to the governor, Butterworth said the highlights of his 18 months in office included progress in the reestablishment of public confidence in the department, improved internal morale, greater efficiency and a strong affirmative action program.

Graham praised Butterworth's work in strengthening drunken driving laws and in streamlining the administration of the department. He said he and the Cabinet would choose a successor before July.

Possible candidates for Butterworth's job include Jim York, former head of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and presently general counsel and chief lobbyist for the Florida Sheriff's Association; Leon County Sheriff Eddie Boone; Highway Safety Department officers James Cox and Dave Ericks; and former highway patrol Capt. W.T. Joyce.

Butterworth has been described by some sources as politically ambitious, and has been mentioned as a possible candidate for statewide office in 1986 or for local office in Broward County.

Wiretap suit settled

A tentative \$1.75-million settlement was reached last month in a police wiretapping case involving more than 1,000 plaintiffs and the City of New Haven.

The settlement, which needs the approval of two city boards and a Federal judge, calls for New Haven to pay the money over three years to plaintiffs whose telephones were illegally tapped in the late 1960's and 1970's.

The wiretaps were made during a turbulent time in the city's recent history, when many demonstrations were staged against the Vietnam war and the trial of several members of the Black Panther Party took place. Those placed surveillance included activists and reporters covering the demonstrations.

"This is a complete, 100 percent victory," John Williams, coordinating counsel for the 1,233 plaintiffs, told reporters. He said the settlement provides each plaintiff with at least \$1,000 and as much as \$6,000.

Mayor Biagio DiLieto refused to comment on the settlement.

Back on duty at 64

Police Officer Winston Kindle of the Chicago Police Department may be shy, but he's no longer retiring.

Kindle, 64, recently won his lawsuit over the department's mandatory retirement age, which was just recently raised from 63 to 70. Kindle is the first officer to return to work under the new rule, which he helped devise. He and fellow officer William Griffin filed suit last July when they were forced to retire at age 63.

After a week spent in training, Kindle returned to his beat, where he intends to stay for another six years.

"I'll take all the [promotional] exams that come along," Kindle said. "I'm going to try to advance as much as I can."

What They Are Saying

"Readers like the grass to be browner on the other side of the fence, and the browner the better."

Linda Heath

a University of Minnesota psychologist, on reactions to local vs. distant crime reports. (1:3)



Scouting the terrain

Robbed of job in SC

South Charleston, S.C., Police Chief Sydney Frye was fired last month by Mayor Richie Robb after two years on the job. Robb named Lieut. Ronald L. Williamson as Frye's successor.

Frye said his firing was "like a bolt out of the blue," as Robb had never warned him he was doing anything wrong.

Robb said he replaced Frye because he felt the chief was not giving enough attention to the young police force. "I want someone to give a more hands-on approach, since nearly half of the department is inexperienced officers," he said.

The mayor, who is also a Republican candidate for Kanawha County Sheriff, said his 26-member force currently has four members in training at the State Police Academy.

Williamson, the new chief, has been on the South Charleston force for 24 years. He was a detective for many years, and most recently served as a shift commander. His new job pays \$27,000 a year.

Farrell cops top honors

New Haven, Conn., Police Chief William Farrell will receive this year's Distinguished Service Award from the Police Commissioners Association of Connecticut.

"Chief Farrell's long career of achievements has increased the quality of law enforcement and strengthened public faith and trust in law enforcement organizations," association president Anthony Faciani said.

In this April 1983 file photo, a man believed to be rape and murder suspect Christopher Wilder stands at far left during a gathering of contestants in a Miss Florida beauty pageant. Wilder shot himself to death in New Hampshire last month after being confronted there by state troopers.

Wide World Photo

Farrell will be presented with the award at a dinner on June 16.

Making up for lost time

Better late than never, as the saying goes, and thus the Framingham, Mass., Police Department has decided to pay tribute to a patrolman who was killed in the line of duty 61 years ago.



An ounce of prevention

A uniformed officer inspects several suitcases found on the sidewalk outside the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue last month. The packages were later removed and inspected, and found to contain only clothing.

Wide World Photo

People and Places

Child-abuse grants seen

The Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence is expected to recommend new Federal incentive grants for states willing to provide more sensitive treatment to victims of child abuse before and during trials, according to a Justice Department official.

Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington said the incentive will most likely take the form of financial support for the states.

Herrington, head of the Justice Department's research operations, said the task force would recommend changes at all levels of government involving all types of family violence.

But, she said, a major finding of the panel has been that "we don't have any criminal justice system for children at all unless the child is the offender."

CALEA adds two to staff

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies has named Elizabeth C. Denniston as assistant director for communications and public information and Randolph N. Roy as field/headquarters assistant.

Denniston comes to the commission from the National Alliance of Business, where she had been director of media relations and advertising for the past five years. Prior to that she was director of public affairs for the National Association of Counties.

Roy served as operations

manager for public safety at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., for the past six years. He served as a sworn police officer for the Eastern Kentucky University police while earning a masters degree in criminal justice from that institution.

The commission is a private, nonprofit corporation consisting of 21 members who represent law enforcement, state and local government, the judiciary and business. Its aim is to promote, recognize and maintain professional excellence in law enforcement through accreditation.

Sperm test may tell tale

Federal prosecutors in the trial of a former California Highway Patrol officer have presented evidence from a sperm test that could help link the officer to the rape and murder of a Las Vegas woman in 1982.

George Gwaltney, 42, is standing trial for violating the civil rights of Robin Bishop, 23, by allegedly killing her after raping her along a lonely stretch of state highway near Barstow in January 1982. He is the first CHP officer ever accused of committing a murder while on duty.

Edward Blake, a criminologist from San Francisco, testified last month that anti-sperm antibodies were found in semen stains discovered in the back of Gwaltney's patrol car and in the victim's bluejeans. The same antibodies, he said, were present in blood samples taken from Gwaltney shortly after his arrest in connection with the slaying.

Blake testified that such antibodies are often found following

a vasectomy or a reversal of a vasectomy. Gwaltney had a vasectomy in 1971 and it was reversed in 1977.

He was tried twice in the San Bernardino County Superior Court for Bishop's murder, but the two state trials ended in hung juries and the court refused to order a third trial. A Federal grand jury then indicted Gwaltney on the civil rights charge.

NYPD's new coat of brass

Many new faces have appeared among the top brass at the New York Police Department since Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward took office last January. Last month three more top police officials announced their resignations, all of which police spokesmen said were voluntary.

The three are Chief of Personnel Joseph L. Preiss, 61, one of the five three-star "superchiefs"; Louise S. Guidice, 59, assistant commissioner in charge of the Office of Equal Opportunity, and Jamie A. Rios, 38, deputy commissioner for departmental trials.

Ward has so far announced a replacement for only one of the three. Rios will be succeeded by Hugh H. Mo, 33, an assistant district attorney in Manhattan. Mo is the fourth new deputy commissioner named by Ward, and is the first Asian-American to hold high office in the department. Police said there are 86 Asian-Americans on the 24,000-member uniformed force.

The three other deputies named since January are Patrick J. Murphy, the first deputy commissioner; Robert Goldman, in



Tales of empathy

Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida addresses a news conference last month after she had disclosed that she was sexually abused by an elderly male neighbor when she was 5 years old. The senator, now 57, made the disclosure at a national conference on sexual victimization of children.

Wide World Photo

charge of legal matters, and Wilhelmina E. Holliday, who heads community affairs.

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Quiet on the eastern front

Armed with rifle and fixed bayonet, a Chinese police guard stands at the entrance to the Diaoyutai Guest House in Peking last month, prior to the arrival of President Reagan last month. The President began his five-day visit to China with a stay at the guest house. Wide World Photo

The cost of crime seen creeping upward

Personal and household crime in the United States cost victims about \$10.9 billion in 1981, with a median loss of \$80 in violent crimes and \$40 in personal thefts, the Justice Department reported last month.

The department's Bureau of Justice Statistics said nearly 75 percent of that cost, or \$8.1 billion, stemmed from the household crimes of burglary, motor vehicle theft and

household larceny. The rest of the costs were from the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault and personal larceny.

The figures were drawn from the bureau's National Crime Survey, and the victims' total losses were calculated by adding theft of property and cash, damage to property and medical expenses. It did not estimate the value of work days lost by victims.

"The total cost of crime to society is extremely difficult to measure and, in all likelihood, can never be fully determined," BJS director Steven R. Schlesinger said.

The total 1981 loss figure was 8.2 percent higher than the \$10.1 billion lost to crime in 1980, but a BJS statement said that "a 10.4 percent increase in consumer prices between 1980 and 1981 eliminated any meaningful dif-

ferences between these two annual estimates."

More than 93 percent of the loss, \$10.2 billion, occurred as a result of crimes in which there was no contact between the victim and offender, the study found. Property damage accounted for \$601 million, or 6 percent of the total, and medical expenses contributed only 2 percent, or \$223 million, of the total loss. The median medical expense

for victims of violent crime was \$120.

The largest total economic loss resulted from household burglary, at \$4.1 billion, followed by motor vehicle theft at \$2.8 billion, personal larceny without contact at \$2.1 billion, and robbery, the highest of the violent crimes, at \$421 million.

Bolivia seeks better arms against coke

Bolivian government officials have called for more arms for the country's police, saying that without more and heavier weapons, the police are unable to combat Bolivia's growing drug trade.

Cocaine smuggling in Bolivia has doubled in the last year, officials say, estimating that 18,000 tons of cocaine paste was produced in 1982, the last year for which figures are available.

Deputy Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez said cocaine producers in the Chapare region, an isolated area in central Bolivia, employ 5,000 to 6,000 heavily armed men to protect them, and police do not have the weapons to fight the bandits.

Last month, France shipped 2,000 submachine guns to Bolivia for police use, but the arms were impounded by the Bolivian Air Force. Senior military commanders said they seized the shipment because they had not been advised of the French-Bolivian weapons deal.

Smith urges \$75M aid to victims

Attorney General William French Smith proposed recently that Congress enact a law providing as much as \$75 million in Federal assistance to crime victims.

The measure would provide Federal funds for state victim compensation programs, as well as to public and private programs offering direct services to victims of crime. Financing for the program would come from criminal fines the Federal government collects, Smith said in the proposal.

The proposed "Victims of Crime Assistance Act of 1984" was a key recommendation of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, which submitted its report to President Reagan in January 1983. The task force was chaired by Lois Haight Herrington, now an assistant attorney general.

"We pay for criminals' doctors, lawyers, food, shelter and education," Herrington said. "Yet we've offered little or no support for the innocent victims. This assistance bill marks a tremendous step forward balancing the scale of justice."

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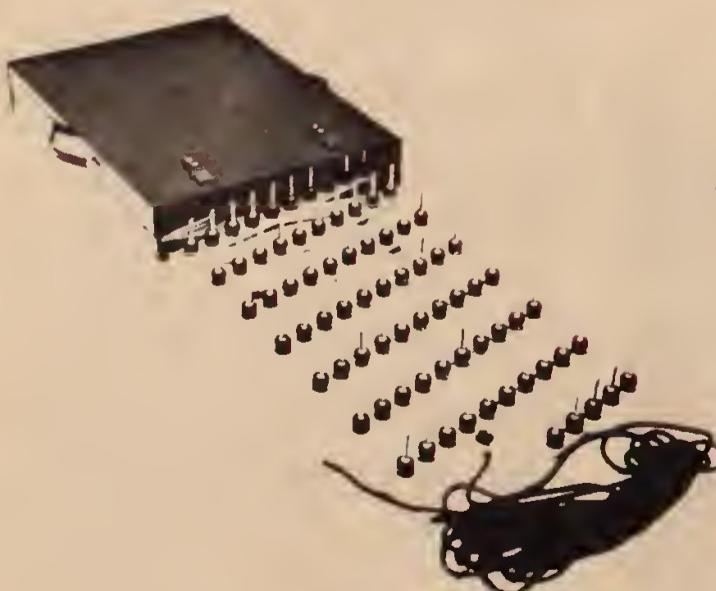
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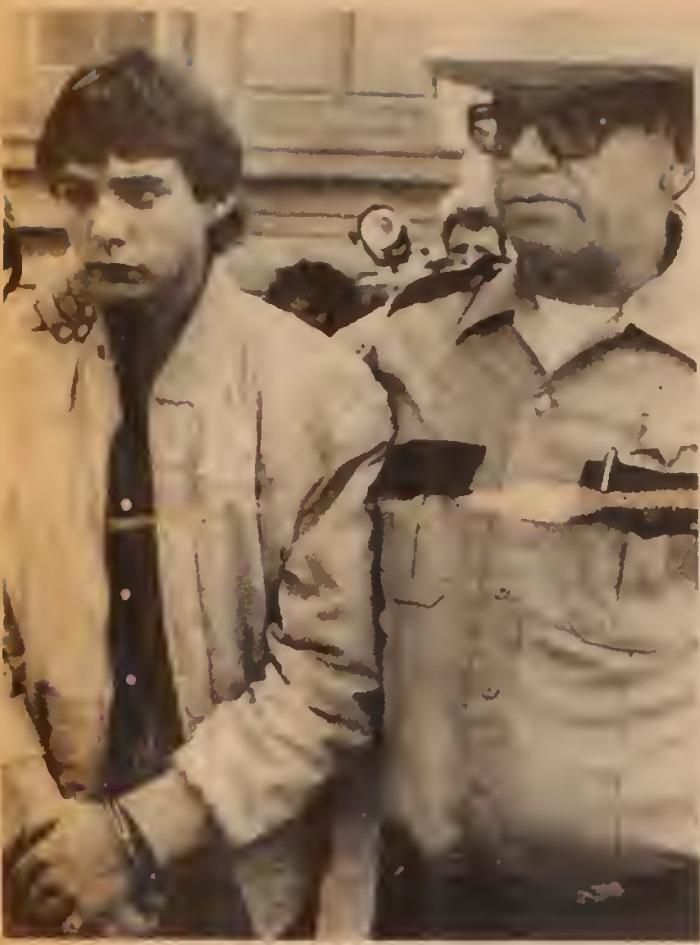
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Young murderer

A Lincoln County, Minn., deputy sheriff escorts 18-year-old Steven Jenkins to a patrol car after Jenkins was convicted April 26 of first degree murder by a district court jury in the shooting deaths last fall of two Ruthen, Minn., bankers.

Wide World Photo

Breier calls it quits after 20 years as chief

Continued from page 3

ment. "Harry Breier surrounded himself with people who share his philosophy, and our officers never accomplished very much in trying to negotiate with Breier or his top staff," he said.

Krueger said he thought the appointment of the new chief might be "very political." Among those whose names have been tossed around as possible replacements are Milwaukee chief judge Victor Manian, a former police officer;

Robert Ziarnik, a recently retired inspector of the Milwaukee Police Department; and Blumenberg of the Fire and Police Commission.

Blumenberg, who had no comment on his possible candidacy for chief, said the commission may take longer than two months to pick Breier's replacement.

"The board is committed to finding someone who the community at large can really rally behind and support," he said. Police-community relations have often

been strained in the past, particularly among members of the black community, who have charged Breier with fostering or ignoring police brutality against minorities.

"It won't be a great difficulty to find someone with the management skills and law enforcement experience," Blumenberg said, "but we also need someone who can provide the necessary leadership, both in the department and the community."



Their day in court

Six teachers and the founder of the Virginia McMartin Preschool in Manhattan Beach, Calif., appear in Superior Court April 20 for the arraignment on charges of sexually abusing children at the school. In the photo at right, school founder Virginia McMartin offers news photographers a candid view of the proceedings.

Wide World Photos

Ca. law enforcers plan to fight Supreme Court ruling

The California law enforcement community is up in arms over an April 26 decision by the state Supreme Court preventing police from obtaining the names and addresses of unlisted phone number subscribers without a search warrant.

"It's going to be a major problem," said Lt. Dan Cooke of the

"simply identification," and that divulging such information to police investigators did not represent "a disclosure of personal or private affairs."

The state Supreme Court last month went along with Judge Garner in a unanimous decision that threw out the criminal conspiracy charges against

'Pacific Telephone alone received 27,203 law enforcement phone numbers during a six-month period'

Los Angeles Police Department. "There is a considerable amount of bookmaking in this city, and obviously bookies don't advertise their phone numbers. With this law, by the time we get their phone numbers they'll be gone."

The case originally arose in 1980, when a Superior Court judge suppressed evidence obtained by police officials in the bookmaking trial of Orris Lee Chapman and Margaret L. McGee. Judge Richard C. Garner said police should have gotten a search warrant to gain access to the suspects' unlisted phone number.

In 1982, the state Court of Appeals disagreed, finding that the name, address and phone number of an unlisted subscriber were

Margaret McGee.

"The fact that a significant percentage of customers take affirmative steps to keep their names, addresses and telephone numbers confidential demonstrates the importance of this privacy interest to a large portion of the population," wrote Chief Justice Rose Bird. "The state cannot curtail a person's right to privacy by announcing and carrying out a system of surveillance which diminishes that person's expectations."

Bird, an unlisted telephone subscriber herself, said 30 percent of the state's telephone customers request and pay extra for unlisted service.

The decision is expected to have a major impact on the California law enforcement community because of the great number of unlisted numbers requested by police in the course of investigations. Pacific Telephone alone

received 27,203 law enforcement requests for unlisted numbers during a six-month period in 1982.

Lance Ito, deputy district attorney for the Los Angeles District Court, agreed with Lt. Cooke that requiring police to go through the search warrant process will impede many investigations. "The phone company must notify subscribers that the records have been requested by law enforcement," he said, "and since most investigations take more than a few days, with this further impediment the individual will be tipped off by the phone company and the evidence will be long gone by the time we get there."

Lt. Cooke said the law enforcement community plans to do everything within its power to change the ruling. "We will appeal," he said. "The intent of unlisted phone numbers was to keep out soliciting and scammers, not to impede law enforcement efforts against crime."

Ito said his office plans to request a re-hearing by the Supreme Court before the decision becomes binding at the end of June.

"If the court won't grant a rehearing, then we will see what we can do legislatively to get around this," Ito said. "We are also exploring appeal remedies, but since the basis of the decision is the California state constitution, the federal courts have no right or reason to interpret for us."

Hawaii's successful witness program

Continued from page 3

5,329 were victims of major crimes, with burglary, larceny and robbery the most common offenses.

Edwin Ross, Honolulu's assistant chief of police, said that in 1983 there were 109 witnesses in

54 cases who returned to the island under the witness-return program. These cases had a 94 percent closure rate, he said, and most "would not have yielded convictions without the program."

Ross said that since 1980, when the program was expanded, the number of crimes on the island declined from 56,885 in 1980 to 45,874 in 1983. But, he said, it was impossible to determine how much of that decline could be attributed to the witness-return program.

Ornelas said most witnesses are called within a year of the crime, and are asked to stay for two or three days. The witnesses have been uniformly cooperative, he said. "It's a free trip back to Hawaii — you can't beat that."



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Fear-of-crime projects deemed successful

Continued from Page 1

the police officers' visibility in the neighborhoods targeted by the program, and to increase police-citizen contact," said Sgt. Steven Fowler, coordinator of the Houston program. Fowler said the program has increased the morale of both the citizens and the officers involved.

"The officers used to go out in the field and come back saying, 'The people are afraid of us, they don't like us.' Now they come back saying how much better it is now that the people have gotten to know them. There's been a great increase in the morale of the officers involved, and the citizens like it too. It's that personal touch that really makes a difference."

Maria Cardiellos, assistant coordinator of the Newark program, said there has been a positive reaction from the public to all the strategies employed thus far.

"We've had no negative replies," she said. "The juveniles we're working with have been coming back for more, which is very nice to see. And in the target areas there has been a reduction of crime since we began implementing the program. Of course, there's been a general reduction of crime in the country during this period as well, but I think that related to some extent."

Both coordinators reported some initial skepticism from the rank and file officers who were not directly involved in the program.

"The program only affects a handful of officers directly," said Fowler, "so initially we had to have many meetings with the troops to keep them informed of what was going on. The average street officer didn't see the benefit of the program to him, at first, but then when we explained

it to him, he began to see that bettering his relationship with the community will make his job easier."

Fowler said the program has tried to change the old idea that the measure of a police officer's productivity is in the number of arrests he makes. "Supervisors used to tell the patrol officers, 'Talking to a citizen doesn't count. I want to see some arrests.'

includes improving community relations."

In both Newark and Houston, the program did not reassign patrol officers, but rather urged them to restructure their time. Officers work the same number of hours on the same beat, but spend more time than usual improving community relations.

"We'd tell the officers, 'Stay in your neighborhood, but think about ways you can spend your extra time making contacts with

citizens,'" Fowler said. "Contacting citizens door-to-door pays off, because you can develop an effective informants network where no one citizen feels singled out and threatened."

Bill Myer, chairman of the Houston CORT program, said the majority of citizens are enthusiastic about the strategies being adopted by the police.

"I've lived in the same neighborhood for years and I never knew the names of the officers who patrol here," Myer said. "Now they drive down the street and wave at you, and you know their names and can flag them down to talk — it has potential."

Myer said that while there was never much fear of violent crime in his neighborhood, there was insecurity caused by speeding cars, abandoned vehicles and house break-ins. These are all problems that the police and citizens have been attacking together, he said.

"It's really great," he said. "We

used to forget sometimes that we're on the same team."

Both Fowler and Cardiellos said they expect the fear reduction program will continue in some fashion even after the Federal funding is withdrawn.

"I don't think the programs will end," said Cardiellos. "Neither the police director nor the department nor the public want them terminated. The programs have been designed to be supported by police and city resources, and we expect to get donations as well."

"The strategies could be expanded easily," said Fowler. "They're not complicated, and they don't rely on a lot of outside agencies. It's just beat officers working with citizens who live in the area. We may modify our program after we get the Police Foundation monograph, but I don't think we would shut it down entirely."

Study finds many misconceptions about sensational crime

Continued from page 1

safe in their city despite a rather high crime rate. She attributed this to the San Francisco news media, which includes many more accounts of "farm families in Nebraska being wiped out and crime in Los Angeles" than reports of crime in San Francisco.

In Philadelphia, on the other hand, where residents feel more fear than crime statistics warrant, the newspapers include many more accounts of local crime than of crime elsewhere in the country.

"Readers like the grass to be browner on the other side of the fence," Heath said, "and the browner the better."

Heath also found other misconceptions about crime that may be based on newspaper reports. The population groups that are the most fearful — women and the elderly — are ac-

tually statistically less likely to be victimized, Heath concluded. Their fear, she said, has more to do with riveting individual media reports than with actual crime statistics.

"One report of a violent attack is more real than all the statistics in the world," she said.

Heath recommended in the study that the news media reduce their readers' fear of crime by including wire service reports of crimes in distant places. Also, because the study found random crimes to be more frightening to readers than crimes with an obvious motive, Heath suggested that news accounts include details that clarify a crime's non-random nature. She also questioned whether readers need to know all the gory details of each crime.

"Does the sensational detail really inform the public of a possible threat?" she asked.

Ohioans' fear of crime low, survey finds

Continued from page 1

survey report said. "In fact, over three-quarters of Ohio's people seldom (58 percent) or never (18 percent) worry about violent crime."

The fear of crime section of the survey also included a "worry index," which asked respondents to compare their worry about crime to their worry about other concerns such as serious illness, car accidents, losing a job, and natural disasters. The responses showed the Ohioans' fear of crime is about even with several other worries, and falls far below the anxiety level accompanying the prospect of a war involving the United States. While 51 percent

worry "often" or "very often" about going to war, 36 percent worry "often" or "very often" about property crime, and 23 percent about violent crime.

The survey found that at least some kind of crime prevention measures, such as burglar alarms, pin locks and deadbolt locks, are in evidence in more than half of Ohio's households, and that the use of such measures has increased by about 50 percent during the past three years. The survey report concluded that this increase in crime prevention measures did not reflect "increased paranoia about crime," but rather was an indication of a "positive sense of security" among citizens."



See ya,
Daddy

Hands cuffed behind him, Denver resident Paul Garcia bends down to say goodbye to his crying son. Garcia, who was arrested on suspicion of selling marijuana, had the misfortune to be in a neighborhood where undercover police officers were busy arresting several people for buying stolen marijuana.

Wide World Photo

Customs and Eastern Airlines join in new security pact

Continued from page 3
against narcotics smuggling by airline employees. Customs last month held a hearing with major commercial carriers and Federal aviation authorities in an attempt to devise tighter procedures for controlling such smuggling.

Following the seizure of Flight 10, Customs and Eastern Airlines agreed to a 10-point pact, which included among its precedent-setting measures:

Customs officers will train Eastern employees to identify unusual circumstances that

might indicate that a particular shipment needs further scrutiny by Customs:

Eastern employees will conduct searches of their planes prior to departure from certain countries, and certify to Customs that the searches have been conducted:

Customs officers and Eastern security personnel will conduct joint security surveys at domestic and foreign locations to identify ways in which Eastern can better secure its cargo, warehouses and aircraft;

Eastern will implement a number of measures to improve employee screening and security.

Customs officials said the other measures agreed upon could not be disclosed for security reasons.

"I hope that this landmark agreement between Eastern and Customs will serve as a model for other airlines to follow," von Raab said. "To the extent that both airline and Government officials recognize the seriousness of the problem, and agree to take action, then we can work more effectively to combat narcotic smuggling."

Home security: A mixed bag of blessings?

Along with the overall crime rate, the number of residential burglaries has been declining over the last year or two, but you couldn't prove it by the sales



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

figures of the home security industry. Sales are moving briskly, according to industry spokesmen, although a Time magazine story last September that called it a runaway growth industry may have overstated the case.

Both burglar-alarm installations and the use of private security guards for apartment buildings and enclaves for the wealthy are increasing. A survey commissioned by Security Dis-

tributing and Marketing magazine last year found that 8.6 percent of all American homes now have alarm systems, the majority of them in middle-class areas. And last January, a report titled "The Future of Policing" said there had been a concomitant rise in the use of private security guards.

Ralph Day of Day Detectives Inc., Jackson, Miss., said, "It's growing but it's a slow growth. It all depends on the economic situation." Day, who is a past board chairman of the National Council of Investigation and Security Services, explained, "There is much greater emphasis on increased security measures in affluent areas, and now it is spreading out into middle-class areas because of the availability of more modern types of alarm systems. The public is using them at a pretty good rate now."

Not surprisingly, alarm-system

equipment is becoming increasingly sophisticated and sensitive. A study by the New York research firm of Frost & Sullivan predicts that alarm systems using passive infrared sensors will dominate the home alarm market over the next four years. Some 261,500 infrared systems were sold last year, and by 1988 it is estimated that sales will rise to 651,000 units. Closed-circuit television and sensors that respond to sonic and seismic waves and vibrations will have smaller shares of the market.

Thus far, according to Security Distributing and Marketing magazine, the alarm industry hasn't made much of a dent in the potential market for residential alarms. The magazine's survey found that 60 percent of homeowners don't know of any alarm dealers in their area. Furthermore, less than one-fifth of those whose homes have been burglariz-

ed later invest in an alarm system.

In one respect, that's good news for police departments plagued by false alarms from home systems. In Chicago, for example, a 1980 survey found that 98.4 percent of the burglar-alarm calls police responded to were false. The better security companies screen home alarm alerts to make sure an intruder is present before notifying police, but some smaller companies just pass them on. As a result, some municipalities have adopted ordinances limiting police response or charging fees for false alarms.

Some leaders in the security industry feel that police reaction to false alarms is extreme. Said Hank Luks, who hosts a cable TV show on crime prevention, "The alarm industry is getting a bum rap on false alarms from law enforcement. I issued a challenge to any city or municipality in the

country to turn off all the alarms and try to enforce the law. I'd like to see them do their jobs without us. There's no way they could do it." Luks, who is president of Controller Systems in Detroit, said that instead of complaining about false alarms, the police should look to the burglaries prevented and lives saved by alarm systems.

False alarms from home intrusion systems may be merely a headache for police, but the growing use of private security forces has long-term implications for policing. That's the view of 13 law enforcement experts, including police chiefs from major cities, who issued "The Future of Policing" report under the sponsorship of Safeco, a Seattle insurance company.

Their report said, "Security firms and personnel are now commonplace. The messages in this are disturbing: those with

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Three search and seizure cases, two rulings

In the more than 460 bound volumes of the United States Reports, the official permanent collection of published decisions of the United States Supreme



Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

Court, there are relatively few examples in the criminal justice area where multiple cases were decided by a single opinion.

Exceedingly rare is the situation where, in a single Supreme Court decision, the Court affirms the decision in the first case while reversing and remanding the second case for further proceedings consistent with the newly announced holding. The reason for this phenomenon lies in the fact that the inherent decision-making process of the Supreme Court rests on analyzing a unique fact pattern against some constitutional principle or specific prior action.

Rarely will the Supreme Court attempt to link dissimilar fact patterns onto a single constitutional principle in a plenary opinion. Of late, however, the Justices have been taking longer in writing their opinions but in so doing have gone beyond the strict interpretation of prior case law and given hints to the criminal justice community as to what the Justices felt was acceptable police behavior with regard to the Fourth Amendment.

Last month Justice Lewis F. Powell authored a plenary decision in the Fourth Amendment area of search and seizure, which attempted to unify conflicting fact patterns around a single constitutional principle while setting forth a test to be applied to future

cases which raise the same or similar questions.

On that same day, Justice Rehnquist wrote a plenary opinion which sanctioned the Immigration and Naturalization Service's use of "factory surveys" to search for illegal aliens.

The two decisions are analyzed below.

The 'Open Fields' Doctrine

In a 6-to-3 decision, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the 60-year-old "open fields" doctrine and applied the doctrine to decide two cases in a single plenary decision.

The "open fields" doctrine, which was first enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1924 in the case of *Hester v. United States*, 265 U.S. 57, permits police officers to enter and search a field without a warrant. The decision in *Hester* and the establishment of the doctrine arose out of the explicit language of the Fourth Amendment.

In relevant portion, the Fourth Amendment specifically protects "persons, houses, papers and effects" from unreasonable searches and seizures. This wording has given the Supreme Court discretion to rule that items not falling into one of these four categories are not subject to Fourth Amendment scrutiny.

In jurisprudential terms, this approach justified the total exclusion from the warrant requirement of searches of items like automobiles, which were not contemplated or envisioned by the drafters of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. However, it also left to the Supreme Court the discretion to define each of the enumerated categories.

One such example of this definition came in 1924 when the Supreme Court in *Hester* interpreted the common-law meaning

of "houses" to include "curtilage" the land immediately surrounding and associated with the home, as distinguished from open fields. Lower courts acting on the Supreme Court's definitional ruling have extended the Fourth Amendment protection to include that portion of the land immediately adjacent to the home which the occupant reasonably expects will be private, while excluding the open

fields from the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement.

With these well-entrenched guidelines the Supreme Court addressed themselves to the two cases that provided the vehicle for this opinion. In the first case, narcotics agents of the Kentucky State Police, acting on information that marijuana was being raised on the farm of the petitioner Oliver. Upon arriving at the farm the officers drove past

the Oliver house and a locked gate which had a "No Trespassing" sign posted. The officers got out of their vehicle and proceeded on foot past a parked camper. Someone near the camper shouted "No hunting is allowed; come back here." After the State Police officers identified themselves, the person disappeared.

The two officers continued along the footpath for over a mile

Continued on page 16

Flashback



1953: Hot wheels

This 1929 ol' reliable is the only patrol car in the southeastern Indiana town of Rising Sun. The town of 1,950 had to make do with the car, belonging to Assistant Police Chief Paul Bannon (r.), ever since the State Tax Board disapproved an appropriation voted by town officials for a new police car. The department had previously used the 1939 car owned by Chief Virgil Miller (l.) until it broke down a week before this photo was taken.

Wide World Photo

Forum

Bass: How women officers cope with stress

By Marian Bass

Several years ago, when I was appointed a policewoman, stress was considered an isolated aberration, and its parameters in law enforcement were not clearly defined. Today, the topic of stress has taken on new dimensions, and has been acknowledged as a social conflict phenomenon.

Overwhelming role conflicts and commitments are often compounded by the fantasized image of the female officer

most commonly depicted by the media, an image that is difficult to efface. As a result, many women enter police work with unrealistic career expectations that render them ill-prepared for role demands and crises which may precipitate some degree of role failure.

Daily on-the-job risks, on-the-spot decision-making, workplace relationships and interactions with irate citizens make occupational stress inevitable in law enforcement. Problems constantly

arise for which no fixed formulas exist. Add to these pressures the demands created by ambivalent roles as wife, mother, housekeeper and the great moving force upon which depends all family cohesiveness, and one can understand how the already heightened tensions of the female officer grow.

Exceptional stress is linked to such diverse bio-psychic problems as heart ailments, asthma, hypertension and digestive disorders. The ramifications of such stress are reflected in escalating rates of alcoholism and drug usage, divorce and suicide, peculiar to law enforcement. To assume that an officer cannot get a handle on her own life seems antithetical to the image of law enforcement. This assumption is doubly damaging to our image when citizens conclude that an officer who succumbs to her own weaknesses lacks the necessary skills to respond to the exigencies of the public. Some professional experiences in law enforcement have long range, psychological and emotional effects, and this assessment may be more pronounced in the case of the woman officer.

Women police similar to those depicted

in certain television series are simply unreal. I cannot imagine any woman officer from my bureau being given an assignment to track international jewel thieves or continent-hopping drug dealers.

What IS real is providing support services to a savagely beaten rape victim, investigating a traumatic case of child abuse, or trying to convince a runaway teen of her limited options; or attempting to eradicate traditional socio-cultural barriers to provide critical services to citizens who desperately need help, but who feel threatened and diminished by a police response to their needs.

Serious problems evolve from the difficulty that some men experience adjusting to a wife who has become a public crime-fighting figure. They feel that by strapping on the tools of her profession, she sacrifices her femininity.

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Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers

The root of the trouble

"The international drug trade is a multibillion-dollar business, run by ruthless gangsters who can buy political support, particularly in South America. The FBI and Federal and state agencies are fighting valiantly to stop the white tide engulfing America, but they aren't succeeding. The best they can do is limit the damage. We need an international political, diplomatic and police operation. It will be very expensive, but far cheaper than fighting the drug epidemic here, let alone countering the social costs. Cocaine does America far more damage than the Sandinistas. It makes more sense to go for the source of cocaine production than to pay the contras to subvert Nicaragua."

New York Daily News
May 2, 1984

Veto the deadly gun bill

"Gov. Rudy Perpich faces a rough political decision: whether to veto a bill that would prohibit Minnesota cities from enforcing handgun ordinances stricter than state law. Vetoing the bill would anger its supporters, including many Perpich supporters. Signing the bill would put city dwellers at greater risk. Proponents present few persuasive arguments for the change. They say only that the bill would create 'uniformity' in state gun regulations. It would do so at the expense of city dwellers, for whom the handgun is too often an instrument of violence instead of recreation. Vetoing the bill would keep the cities safer, and would have little effect on rural gun owners. Viewed in that light, the governor's choice is not so difficult after all."

Minneapolis Star & Tribune
April 25, 1984

Prince running tight ship

"Dallas Police Chief Billy Prince deserves to be commended for enforcing strict and consistent disciplinary procedures within the city police force. Chief Prince has not shirked from the tough decisions that have had to be made — even when they were unpleasant and involved veteran officers he has known for many years. Because of the importance of their jobs and the authority bestowed upon them by society, police officers must be above reproach and held to the highest possible standards. Chief Prince and the overwhelming majority of the men and women on the Dallas police force understand that. They know that a police department cannot afford to lose its credibility in the community, because when that happens (and it has happened in some other cities) the thin line between order and chaos disappears."

Dallas Times Herald
April 2, 1984

A beginning on police dogs

"Mayor Goode acted with commendable swiftness toward establishing accountability and acceptable standards of performance for the use of dogs in patrol work by the Philadelphia Police Department. The test of the effectiveness of his declared resolve will depend largely on the extent to which it is convincing — to citizens and to police alike. Mr. Goode assigned Managing Director Leo A. Brooks to survey allegations of past abuses within the K-9 unit and to establish firm, written guidelines for use of dogs in the future. The standard the mayor set, properly, is that the restrictions be "the same as in deadly force." The Police Department has a policy for officers using guns: They are permitted to do so only in cases in which their lives or those of others are endangered, or to stop a fleeing felon. There is, however, no policy for dogs. The burden on Mr. Brooks and Mr. Goode is heavy, especially since early indications are that the inquiry will be conducted by the Police Department's Internal Affairs Bureau. In the past, such investigations have been secretive beyond credibility, unaccountable to the public and almost invariably protective of misbehavior by members of the force even in cases when the evidence has led to indictments."

The Philadelphia Inquirer
April 18, 1984

Zasloff: Who's kidding whom about KTW?

By Kathy Dee Zasloff

Warren Cassidy's recent article in the Law Enforcement News "Forum" section, "Misinformation on the K.T.W. Bullets" (March 21, 1984) addresses several aspects of the armor-piercing bullet controversy that warrant further rebuttal.

Cassidy contends that the Biaggi-Moynihan bill now in Congress would "ban virtually all types of sporting ammunition. Yet the co-developer of the contested K.T.W. ammunition, Paul Kopsch, has stated in this very newspaper (March 21, 1983) that the bullets are only manufactured for law enforcement or military use, and that the very strict regulations for the dissemination of his bullets require special police department purchase orders to obtain them. It would seem, then, that one could reasonably draw the conclusion that these bullets are not and cannot be purchased by sportsmen and marksmen."

Discussions with members of the law enforcement community have supported the argument that there is currently no handgun ammunition of the K.T.W. type available for sporting use.

Moreover, the armor-piercing

capabilities of this ammunition would make it inherently unusable for sporting purposes.

On a target range this ammunition would pass through the target, damaging the range and creating an obvious hazard. Its use in sporting or hunting purposes goes beyond being merely dangerous, all the way to being inhumane. As the K.T.W. bullet passes all the way through the animal, it leaves a massive hole. The animal does not die instantly, but rather may wander around for some time in great agony before dying. A common perception of sportsmen (and one that even staunch NRA members would endorse) has been that not only do the hunters want to obtain their kill, but they also want the animals to suffer as little as possible. The K.T.W. bullet clearly would not fulfill this requirement.

The Biaggi-Moynihan bill deals specifically with the issue of armor-piercing bullets and their threat to law en-

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Kathy Dee Zasloff, a member of Handgun Control Inc., is on the staff of the New York City Police Foundation.

Letters

The Report report

To the Editor:

Law Enforcement News of March 12, 1984, carried a letter to the editor from Marianne W. Zawitz, editor of the "Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice," clarifying your January 9, 1984, coverage of the Report. Ms. Zawitz's let-

ter was printed under the heading, "What's new at NIJ." Please note that the Report is a product of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, not NIJ.

Sincerely,
Steven R. Schlesinger
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics

From the serpent in the Garden of Eden to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the fear of a beast lurking beneath a mild exterior has been a fascination for many people, a phenomenon that few people actually encounter or experience. Ann Rule is one of those few.

Rule, a former Seattle police officer who has made a career of writing "true detective" stories for magazines, worked in a Seattle Crisis Clinic in 1971 alongside a young man whom she considered bright, charming, and destined for success — a man who in 1979 was condemned to die for committing a series of shocking, brutal murders of young women.

Ann Rule knew Ted Bundy as a friend, long before his name was splashed on newspapers throughout the country as he was tried in several states in what has become a landmark chain of serial killing. Bundy, now on death row at the Florida State Prison in Roiford, was convicted in 1979 of fatally beating and strangling three female university students in Tallahassee, Fla. He is suspected by law enforcement officials of having murdered at least 33 young women in Washington, Utah

and Colorado during the 1970's.

Rule followed the Bundy case from beginning to end, recounting her experience with it in a book published in 1980, "The Stranger Beside Me." She developed an interest in serial murderers that led her to do extensive research and write five books on the subject. She has won recognition from the nation's law enforcement community as one of the few experts on serial killers.

Rule has been hired on several occasions by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct professional training workshops for law enforcement personnel involved in tracking suspected serial murderers. In addition, she has worked closely with former Los Angeles homicide investigator Pierce Brooks to set up the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VI-CAP), a \$5-million computerized data bank that is soon to become operational. VI-CAP is designed to serve as a clearinghouse of information that will help law enforcement officials to link serial crimes and perpetrators throughout the country.

"VI-CAP won't stop serial killers, but it will cut down on the number of victims," Rule says. **"Suppose there were six young women murdered in Columbus, Ohio, and six months later there were eight women murdered in Las Vegas. There would be no movement for Las Vegas and Columbus detectives to know what was going on in other jurisdictions. But with the VI-CAP crime analysis, that would show up immediately as similar pattern homicides."**

Rule was contracted to write a book about self-proclaimed serial killers Henry Lee Lucas and Ottis Elwood Toole, but decided not to pursue the project because the story of the two men, both convicted of several brutal murders, is so "ugly and grotesque." All of Rule's books, including the recently published novel "Possession," have been about serial killers, and she believes she has a duty to let the public know of these murderers. "I believe the public has to know," she says. "By putting my head in the sand I'd be doing a disservice to the public. But there has to be something more than unrelenting horror or I won't write about it."

'It's almost impossible to spot somebody like Ted Bundy. Some of the people you work with could have a horrible side to them. That's what's scary.'

Ann Rule

Expert on serial murders and confidante of convicted killer Ted Bundy

Law Enforcement News interview
by Jennifer Browdy

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: You were a police-woman briefly before turning to crime writing. Given your broader involvement in criminal justice as a writer, do you have any regrets about not having gone on to become a detective?

RULE: Well, I couldn't pass the civil service exam for permanent policewoman because I was nearsighted, and that was the biggest disappointment of my life. I got married and had four children, and that's really what I always wanted to do, I would never have given that up. When I went back to writing, really I combined the best of both worlds, because my interests are in psychopathology of criminals and in the forensic investigation, and I majored in creative writing at the University of Washington. So by writing about crime I got to make up for my disappointment at not being able to continue my work as a policewoman, and I got to play detective a little bit too.

LEN: Do law enforcement people view you as a part of the media or as an ex-cop?

RULE: I think I'm viewed more as a law enforcement person. When I work with VI-CAP I have to remember which hat I have on, because we'll have cases discussed that aren't available to the general public, and I never ever would use any of that material I hear until I'm told

it's okay to use it. Down there I'm more of a cop. I've been writing about crime for 16 years and I've never burned a detective. I don't think of myself as media, I think of myself as law enforcement and author combined.

LEN: When did you decide to narrow your focus to serial killers?

RULE: I haven't really narrowed my focus to serial killers. At the moment I have been writing about serial killers, because I think the public needs to know, and my books help to stimulate public interest in VI-CAP. I'm fascinated by psychopaths and by many types of criminals. I have three more books coming out now.

I write under a pseudonym, because when I first started writing for magazines I was told I had to have a male pseudonym because no one would believe that a female knew enough about criminal investigations to write about it. I took my eldest son's first and middle name and called myself Andy Stack. Then I went back to college and got an A.A. degree in police science because I didn't have confidence that I could write credibly about homicide investigations unless I understood that side of it.

A year after I started writing my editor called and said "Ann, you know as much about criminal investigations as any of our male writers, so if you want to use your real name that's okay." But by that time I realized that many of the people I was writing about went back on the streets, and I thought maybe I'll just hide behind my pseudonym. So Andy wrote 1400 stories. He's

almost retired now, but last year under the pseudonym Andy Stack I wrote three books on serial killers called Andy Stack's True Crime Annals. They are: "The Lust Killer," "The Want-ad Killer," and "The I-5 Killer." The last one is about Randy Woodfield. Randy Woodfield is very much like Ted Bundy, very handsome, a draft choice for the Green Bay Packers, whose path was all along the I-5 Freeway, from northern California up to Seattle.

Looking for the trigger

LEN: How did you do the research for these books?

RULE: I attended several of the trials, I talked with the detectives who tracked them down, I went to the Supreme Court archives and it's amazing how everything has been entered into the court record. Usually I'll spend days going through it till I find what I'm looking for. When I write about a serial killer I want to go as far back into their childhood as I can and try to find the things that may have triggered violence in them. The men I've written about have been violent toward women, and I've found that sometime during their childhood they have suffered at the hands of a woman — abused, humiliated, abandoned, sexually assaulted; or in some cases the mother has just expected so much from her son, he had to be perfect in every way, and that's more than a little boy can cope with. These men, as small boys, have a rage toward women and when they grow up and become men, they act out that rage. This is true of most serial killers that I've come across.

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'I don't think they ever stop unless they're caught or they die. Compulsion is the operative word. They can't stop. They're obsessed.'

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LEN: But a lot of people hate their mothers and they don't kill other people because of it.

RULE: Thank God, yes. We don't know exactly what causes it. I have yet to find a woman serial killer if you don't include poisoners. Throughout history women have poisoned, some of them running up terrible tolls. I've run into three instances in the last few years where a woman and man duo has committed serial murders, but we don't know whether it was the woman's idea and she enlisted a man for his muscle, or was it the man's idea and the woman went along with it. I wish I could tell you what the catalyst is that causes the rage to really erupt, but I can't.

LEN: Is Ted Bundy a typical serial murderer?

RULE: Yes. That's how I got involved with the VI-CAP program. The concept of VI-CAP (the initials stand for Violent Criminal Apprehension Program) came from Pierce Brooks, who in his long career as a detective had arrested some serial killers, and he realized that serial killers travel continually, most of them, and so to date there is still no way for law enforcement officers from one area to know what's going on in serial murderer activity in another area.

So Pierce had the idea to have a centralized computer network of contacts between detectives working on similar pattern murders. Pierce called me in December of 1981, when he had just read "Stranger." He said "Ann, this book tells exactly the way a serial killer operates," and would I be interested in going down to the Sam Houston Center in Texas and lecturing to the VI-CAP Task Force. I was delighted to be asked. I went, presented my Ted Bundy lecture, with about 155 slides, and they said "This exemplifies what we're trying to get across to the public," which is how serial killers work. Pierce asked me if I'd join the task force and be an advisor, and I have worked with them on VI-CAP since then. By knowing Ted, and I'm one of the few people, perhaps the only person in law enforcement, who knew Ted on a personal level, I became interested in serial killers, and almost unbeknownst to me, I became an expert.

A lot of 'police groupies'

LEN: Can you describe a typical serial murderer?

RULE: Yes. Most of them are very intelligent; if they're not intelligent, they are very conniving and clever. The dumb ones are caught early on; they can't run up a string of 35 murders. Now the street-smarts may make up for a lack of IQ, but most of them are very bright.

A lot of them are handsome. I think lay women particularly expect a serial killer to look like Frankenstein, but he doesn't. Most of them have relationships with women, pretty women who love them. That's not why they're killing.

Most of these serial killers have tremendous egos, and when they're caught and they're backed into a corner, they like to brag about what they've done.

A lot of them are very attracted to law enforcement. They're either police groupies, where they hang around the cops, or they serve as reserve officers, or they may use police uniforms as a disguise. Kenneth Bianchi, the Hillside Strangler, wore a police uniform, and when he was finally caught in Washington he was working for a security service, and was just about ready to be appointed a reserve deputy sheriff.

They travel continually. Where we might put 10,000 to 20,000 miles a year on our cars, a serial killer will put on 100,000 thousand miles a year. They're always troll-

Bundy's murder trail to Florida

The first time Ted Bundy was arrested, in 1975, he was working as a security guard in Salt Lake City, Utah. And, as so often happens with serial murderers, he was arrested purely by accident, stopped by police for running two stop signs in his Volkswagen Beetle. The arresting officer noticed objects in Bundy's car that might have been burglary tools: an ice pick, a pair of handcuffs, a pantyhose stocking mask and several large green plastic bags, and took him into custody on suspicion of burglary.

It was later that Utah law enforcement officers connected Bundy with a strange pattern of murders that had occurred in their area and in neighboring Colorado. The link was substantiated when Bundy was picked out of a line-up as the abductor of Carol DaRonch. He was later convicted of kidnapping in Utah.

Bundy was brought to trial in 1977 in Colorado for the murder of Caryn Campbell. It was during that trial that Bundy first displayed his deadly cunning to law enforcement officials. Witty, urbane and craftily intelligent, Bundy conned his guards into a false sense of security, escaping twice from Colorado authorities.

When he escaped the first time, from the Pitkin County Jail in Aspen, he was picked up, again by accident, when stopped for driving his stolen car in a suspicious manner. Later that same year, Bundy broke out of Garfield County Jail in Glenwood Springs, Colo., and this time eluded authorities completely, making his way to Florida, where he might never have been found again had he not gone on another homicidal rampage.

In Florida the law finally caught up with Bundy. In 1980 he was tried, convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of three women, two of whom were sexually assaulted and brutally killed in a single grisly night in Tallahassee.

According to Superintendent Richard Dugger of Florida State Prison, where Bundy is presently incarcerated on death row, the prisoner who managed to make Colorado law enforcement authorities look like Keystone Kops has apparently changed his ways.

"We've had no trouble with Bundy," Dugger said in a recent telephone interview.

One of the mysteries of Bundy's prison life is how, from his maximum security cell at Florida State Prison, he was able to father a child. Bundy was imprisoned in August 1979. In October 1981, his wife gave birth to a girl that Bundy claims is his.

Supt. Dugger said he doesn't believe Bundy is the father of the child. "He did get visits from his wife,



Bundy and his attorney, Margaret Good, await the reading of the sentence in his 1978 trial. Wide World Photo

and he says the baby was conceived here, but I don't think so," Dugger said. "He's in with a lot of people when he sees her, with several officers. I suppose they could have used the same restroom or something, but I doubt anything like that happened."

Ann Rule's explanation for the conception was simple: "He must have bribed the guards."

Rule's last contact with Bundy was in 1980, after her book about him was published. "The letter he wrote me was very succinct," Rule said. "He said, 'Dear Ann, Since you have seen fit to take advantage of our relationship, I think it only fair that you share your great good fortune with my wife Carol Ann Boone. Please send her \$2,500 as soon as possible. Best regards, Ted.'"

Rule did not send him the money, and attributed his curtiness to hurt feelings over the fact that she had not portrayed him as innocent in her book. "I think he expected me to write the definitive 'Ted Bundy didn't do it' book. And I would have," she said, "if I could have, but when I saw the forensic odontology evidence of the bite marks in Florida, there was just no question."

The evidence Rule referred to was the clincher in Bundy's trial for murdering the three Florida women. One of them had been bitten, and the teeth marks were determined to match Bundy's teeth.

Bundy is presently going through the appeals process in Florida courts, and is not expected to come near the state's electric chair for several years.

ing for victims. They will pick certain types of victims — like Ted chose college girls with long dark hair parted in the middle. Historically victims of serial killers are young women, prostitutes, homosexuals, children, vagrants and old people, people who are very vulnerable. I have yet to find a serial killer that has gone after body-builders.

They usually will stick within their victim pattern, they usually kill within their own race. Therefore a white serial killer kills whites. Actually you rarely find a black serial killer. Often they lead such double lives that when they're arrested finally, they're utterly shocked.

They kill victims who randomly cross their path. And that's the problem with catching them, because rarely do they know the victim beforehand. In 1965, the Uniform Crime Report of the FBI said that only 5 percent of all homicides were random, in that they weren't committed during a robbery or burglary, no known motive. By 1981, 17 percent of homicides were random. The murder rate more than doubled, from 10,000 homicides in 1965 to over 20,000 in 1981, and not surprisingly the number of closures went down. When you can't find a motive for a murder, it's hard to find a killer. Someone like Ted Bundy was so clever, he knew about legal matters, so he was very hard to catch.

There is a difference between a serial killer and a mass killer. Richard Speck killed eight student nurses in one fell swoop. Charles Whitman shot at several people and killed them all at once. They're considered mass murderers, where you kill many people at once. Serial killers kill over a period of time.

Many serial killers work on almost a pseudo-menstrual cycle. They will kill their victims during a certain period of a month.

LEN: Does that indicate that it might be a chemical imbalance that causes serial killers to kill?

RULE: It's a possibility. Some people go by the "bad seed" theory; they think that the propensity to kill is in-born. Richard Speck was the only one I've read about who has an extra Y chromosome, so he has a double dose of masculine traits. I'm more inclined to think it has to do with childhood conditions.

LEN: Is what makes serial killers different their lack of conscience?

RULE: Yes. I don't find any signs of regret among them. When I try to imagine that it seems impossible not to feel guilt or to feel bad or negative over someone else's hurt. These men when they're caught can cry, but it's for themselves.

LEN: How are most serial murderers caught?

Most serial killers are caught by accident, and no detective will resent my saying that, because it's true. They're stopped on traffic violations or something like that. That's the way they're caught.

LEN: Why is that? They don't leave a clear trail?

RULE: Well, they leave a clear trail, but it's hard to link the trails together and come up with a single killer. In one case, a member of our VI-CAP task force was down in Texas and he read about the murders of women in Houston, and called the Houston homicide unit and said that sounds like Corel Watts. They checked, and sure enough Corel Watts was in Texas, and they arrested

'The public has to know. By putting my head in the sand I'd be doing a disservice.

Hopefully VI-CAP may help to put me out of business.'

him. There again, it was one of your accidental, chance things, that that task force member happened to be down in Texas.

LEN: Do serial murderers turn up more in cities than in rural areas, or in the East as opposed to the West?

RULE: It seems for now, and I couldn't tell you why, we have had many in the northwest, Los Angeles has had many many serial killers, and Florida has had many serial killers. Texas has too. I don't think there is any reason, if there is one I don't know what it is. Usually they are found closer to metropolitan areas.

The grim job of counting

LEN: Is anyone keeping track of how many serial murderers there are?

RULE: I suppose that I'm keeping track. Myself and the FBI are probably keeping track as much as anybody. And at a recent VI-CAP meeting, I thought



Forensic odontologist Dr. Richard Souviron points to an enlarged photograph of Ted Bundy's teeth during Bundy's murder trial in 1979. Souviron testified for the prosecution that only Bundy's teeth could have made the bite marks discovered on the buttocks of one of the slain students.

Wide World Photo

now just on the top of my head, how many serial murderers can I remember, and I came up with 46. Most of them have been caught, some of them like the Green River Killer we're pretty sure exist but we don't know who he is. Bob Ressler of the FBI behavioral science unit sat next to me and wrote out his own list, and he came up with 45, but I maybe had half a dozen on my list that he didn't have, and vice-versa.

LEN: What about statistics on how many victims of serial killers there are?

RULE: As a rule of thumb we say a serial killer is someone who's had six or more victims. The tolls seem

to be getting higher. Bundy and John Wayne Gacy for a time shared the record with about 35 apiece, but it's getting higher. Now there are two men named Ottis Toole and Henry Lee Lucas who claim they've killed 200 people over the last seven years. That may or may not be true.

LEN: Why is the toll getting higher?

RULE: They're getting away with it, that's all.

LEN: So you think someone like Ted Bundy would have gone on to commit a hundred murders if he hadn't been caught?

A who's who of serial murderers

The term "serial killer" is a relatively new one, but the murderer it describes is far from new or unusual. Looking back in history, one will find scores of serial murderers who committed their crimes over a period of years until the law finally caught up with them. Others, never identified or caught, are probably responsible for many of the thousands of unsolved murders appearing in the records of police departments across the country. What follows are glimpses of some of the more notorious serial killers, excepting Theodore Bundy, who is described in detail on page 12 of this issue.

The "Son of Sam" killings that terrorized New York City from July 1976 to August 1977 were eventually traced to David Berkowitz, a former auxiliary New York City police officer. Berkowitz, who claimed he was acting on the direction of demons, killed six women by firing .44-caliber bullets into their heads; he severely wounded seven other young men and women in a series of eight murderous outings. Convicted in 1977, Berkowitz was given several sentences that under law had to be merged into a cumulative penalty not exceeding 30 years. Berkowitz will be released when he is 54.

Kenneth Bianchi and Angelo Buono, responsible for the so-called "Hillside Strangler" killings, eluded investigators while reportedly committing 10 of 12 confessed homicides in five months in Los Angeles County. Bianchi, who at one time studied to be a Roman Catholic priest, strangled 10 L.A. women in 1977 and 1978, leaving the victims' bodies in a remote hillside or canyon. He was caught in 1979

while working as a security guard in a Washington department store, when he killed two women who worked at the store. He was sentenced to life in prison, as was Buono.

The "Boston Strangler," Albert H. DeSalvo, sexually assaulted and strangled 13 women between June 1962 and January 1964. Originally committed to a hospital for the criminally insane, he was subsequently sentenced to life in Massachusetts' Walpole State Prison, where he was found dead in his cell in 1973, stabbed by fellow inmates.

John Wayne Gacy, a 36-year-old building contractor from the suburbs of Chicago, admitted in 1978 to having abducted, sexually abused and murdered 33 boys and young men. Twenty-seven of the bodies were later dug up from shallow graves in the crawlspace beneath his home. He was sentenced to death in the electric chair in 1980.

Robert Hansen, a 45-year-old baker who pleaded guilty earlier this year to killing four women near his home in Anchorage, Alaska, has admitted killing 17 women over a ten-year period. Hansen, who preyed mostly on prostitutes, was sentenced to life plus 461 years in prison.

Henry Lee Lucas has confessed to as many as 360 slayings nationwide. He has been sentenced to death in Texas for the robbery, rape and murder of a young female hitchhiker, faces trials there in several other capital cases, and has been sentenced to life plus 75 years in prison for two other murder convictions.

Thus far, he has been charged with 17 killings in six states.

Ottis Elwood Toole, homosexual lover of Henry Lee Lucas, is presently on trial in Florida on charges of killing an elderly man in Jacksonville by setting fire to the boardinghouse in which the man lived. Toole faces nine other murder charges in four states and has been implicated in a string of slayings in 17 states coast-to-coast. He has claimed responsibility for one of the country's most galvanizing crimes in recent years: the abduction and murder of six-year-old Adam Walsh, whose severed head was found floating in a Florida river in 1981.

Wayne B. Williams, though convicted of only two murders, is believed to be responsible for a rash of murders of young blacks in Atlanta, Ga. Over a period of 24 months from mid-1979 to mid-1981, 29 blacks disappeared. Twenty-eight of them, most under age 20, were found dead by investigators. Williams was arrested in June 1981, and was convicted of two murders and sentenced to life in prison.

Herman Webster Mudgett, alias H.H. Holmes, was the most infamous serial killer of the 1890's, charged with luring more than 200 unsuspecting young women into his Chicago home with promises of jobs and marriage, and then chloroforming them, dissecting their bodies and burying them in a quicklime pit in his basement. Holmes was convicted in 1893 of murdering Benjamin Pitezel and his children in Philadelphia. He was hanged in Philadelphia's Moyamensing Prison in 1896.



Toole



Lucas



Gacy



DeSalvo



Bianchi



Berkowitz

Rule: 'Most of them don't feel they're insane'

RULE: Absolutely. I don't think they ever stop unless they're caught or they die. He wrote to me and said "I had planned for my freedom for two and a half years, I had it and I lost it through a combination of compulsion and stupidity." I think compulsion is the operative word. They can't stop. They're obsessed. It doesn't get any better, in fact the killing sprees come closer together the longer they're at it.

LEN: Do serial killers often plead innocent by reason of insanity?

RULE: No, most of them are too cocky and self-assured and proud, they don't feel they're insane. Ted Bundy was given that choice, and he couldn't do it, he preferred to plead not guilty.

LEN: What happens when the case comes to trial? Are most of these people just convicted of one or two crimes in one state and then the other states don't prosecute?

RULE: If Ted Bundy were free of all his Florida charges and they let him out of prison and he came back to the state of Washington, he still couldn't be indicted. We still don't have one bit of physical evidence to link Ted Bundy to the murdered girls up here. He still has been charged with murder in Colorado, but it's extremely doubtful that Florida would ever let him out, because he escaped twice from Colorado. I think usually if they receive the death penalty or sentences of well over 100 years in one state they will not be tried in other states. The cost of trying them holds states back.

LEN: Have all the serial murderers who have been caught been convicted?

RULE: Yes, I think all of them have been convicted. I can't think of one who has been exonerated.

LEN: Have any of them been executed?

RULE: At this point, I don't think so. We've had a long stage where there were no executions, and now we're starting to execute people again, but none of the recent executions have been of serial killers. I think they will be. I think Ted certainly will be, but it's still three or four years down the road.

Widening the police net

LEN: Is anything besides VI-CAP being done to share information on serial killers?

RULE: The FBI behavioral science unit is studying serial killers who have been caught, trying to find out what causes it, how they carried out their crime. I think with VI-CAP we won't stop serial killers, but we will cut down on the number of victims. Bundy worked Washington, and then went to Utah. When things got too hot in Utah he went to Colorado, and after he escaped he went to Florida, where they had never heard of him. How VI-CAP will operate is that every police unit in the country, no matter how small will have standardized forms to fill out, including anything they know about a homicide they're working on. That will go into the central computer, which will probably be located in Quantico, Va., but the computer isn't the most important thing. The most important thing will be the crime analyst, who will be able to evaluate the information and see patterns in the crimes. Suppose there were six young women murdered in Columbus Ohio, and six months later there were eight women murdered in Las Vegas. There would be no movement for Las Vegas and Columbus detectives to know what was going on in other jurisdictions. But with the VI-CAP crime analysis, that would show up immediately as similar pattern homicides.

LEN: Are there any training programs for law enforcement people in how to detect serial killers?

RULE: Yes, I think so. I've spoken at the FBI, Pierce Brooks has spoken at the FBI Academy. I lecture to all kinds of law enforcement groups, and certainly this is a problem that police science educators are having to deal



(Above) Police K-9 teams search outlying areas of Aspen, Colo., in June 1977 following one of the escapes of Ted Bundy. (Below) During his trial in Miami, Bundy, representing himself, cross-examines Utah state police Sgt. Robert Hayward, who had arrested him in 1975 in a Salt Lake City suhurh on suspicion of hurglary. Wide World Photos



with more and more.

LEN: What do you tell them? What do they need to know?

RULE: I think if they can know the kind of person they're looking for they'll be more alert to the possibility. It's almost impossible to spot somebody like Bundy. I felt so stupid for a couple of years, even after I wrote the book about him, that I had not been able to see beyond his facade.

I was on television in San Francisco with Dr. Donald Lunde, a forensic psychiatrist, and somebody in the audience said, "Well, Dr. Lunde, if you had worked next to Ted Bundy at a Crisis Clinic you would have been able to tell that he was a psychopath, or an antisocial personality." And he said, "No, unless they choose to reveal that dark side of themselves, I couldn't have told any more than you could." So it made me feel better about my perception of human personalities, but it's chilling too because we don't know. Some of the people that you work with could have a horrible side to their personalities. And that's what's scary.

LEN: Are you going to continue writing crime books?

RULE: Really I would like to put myself out of business.

But I believe the public has to know. By putting my head in the sand I'd be doing a disservice to the public. Hopefully VI-CAP may help to put me out of business.

LEN: Are you working on a book about Lucas and Toole now?

RULE: No, I'm not. I started and it's so ugly and so grotesque that I thought I don't want to write this book.

LEN: I would think you'd be used to it by now.

RULE: Oh, no. I have seen so much of the victims' suffering, and I don't get hardened. With Lucas and Toole I cannot see any reason to write about them. I don't think the public needs to know, or should dwell on their crimes. I don't think the families of the victims should ever have to know what was done to their loved ones. At least I'm not going to be the one to tell them. Maybe the two should be written up for a psychiatric journal. Bundy was fascinating because there were two sides to him, and you'd look at him and not believe he could do something like that. But with Lucas and Toole you're not surprised at all that they did what they did. So I chose not to write about them. There has to be something more than unrelenting horror or I won't write about it.

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Probing the psyche of a mass murderer

The Only Living Witness.
By Stephen G. Michaud and Hugh Aynesworth.
New York, N.Y.: New American Library Inc., 1983.

By James K. Dickerson
Criminal Justice Program,
San Diego State University

"The Only Living Witness" is a collaborative effort on the part of two veteran journalists, and is based on police investigation reports on the activities of Ted Bundy, and on conversations with Bundy lasting from his arrest in 1978 through his conviction for three murders in Florida in 1980.

Bundy has been implicated in 18 deaths, and is believed to have committed as many as 40 murders in four states. However, in the dozens of cases from Seattle to Florida in which police have sought to implicate Bundy, there has not been one single bit of physical evidence which incontrovertibly demonstrates his involvement in anything more sinister than car theft.

The authors determined that Bundy was a severe case of arrested emotional development. Bundy was dissociative, a compartmentalizer, and thus a superb rationalizer. His apparent emotional retardation resulted in a diseased pre-adolescent mind directing the activities of an adult male body.

In light of Bundy's documented talents as a glib charmer, the journalistic method used to get Bundy to talk of the murders was to have him present things as "speculative" possibilities. He was thus induced to present the rationalizations for the murders, and the compulsions of the murderer to commit the crimes.

On discussing the legal issues that might affect his appeals, Bundy stated that he thought that the number of executions in the United States was bound to rise dramatically in the coming years, under the conservative Administration now in office.

Bundy divulged that from his formative teen-age years onward, his central challenge was the perfection and maintenance of a

credible public persona, his mask of sanity. He lacked true adult emotions. During his participation in political campaigns, as a volunteer worker, Ted watched how people got along, and acquired by rote some of the social skills he could not come by naturally.

While taking a theater arts class in college, he learned that he lacked any single outstanding feature or characteristic, and that he could make himself up to appear as anonymously as he wished. He learned how to rapidly change his features and appearances so as to blend into society-at-large without being noticed.

From his teen-age years on, Bundy spent many nights patrolling the streets, looking into windows, and stealing whatever he wanted. He was always looking to find women in various stages of undress, and admitted to having a strong appetite for violent pornography.

Among the jobs that prepared Bundy for approaching his victims and helped to develop his

chameleon character was that of driving a delivery truck for a medical supply company, where he stole such things as bandages, crutches, and plaster-casting materials.

Investigation reports show that several of the witnesses stated that they had seen a man who was wearing a cast on his arm or on his leg, and that he appeared to be trying to get young girls to help him, acting crippled or handicapped to lull their suspicions.

Bundy worked as a work-study receiver of suicide-related calls at a crisis center. He liked being able to participate anonymously in other people's lives. He could interact in their lives without having to personalize them.

Bundy also worked at the King County Office of Law and Justice Planning, where he learned just how poor was the coordination and cooperation of the various police and judicial jurisdictions. They do not like to share information that may lead to an arrest.

The "dominant personality" of Bundy was his public self, that of

the upright law-abider. Had he matured normally, he would have developed a super-ego, or conscience. Instead, he built a mask of sanity that he confused with conscience. Lacking this, he could not feel remorse or recognize that he was already sick. His "dominant personality" was just an illusion.

Bundy rationalized to the authors that the victims would be symbols and images of the idealized woman. They would not be stereotypes, but rather women as a class, created through the mythology of women and how they are used as objects.

Bundy described his psychopathology as an intermittent condition, whose demands for gratification would rise and fall according to several factors, principally those of stress.

During the Florida trials, Bundy's compartmentalization of guilt was so great that he could not accept that the State had a case against him. And even after he was convicted in court, he was

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Helping the abuser: the fruits of a useful research grant

Helping the Abuser: Intervening Effectively in Family Violence.
By Barbara Star.
New York, N.Y.: Family Service Association of America, 1983.
262 pp.

By Martin D. Schwartz
Department of Sociology,
University of Kentucky

It is always nice to see a research grant result in some useful information that can be shared with other interested parties. The data and descriptions assembled here by Prof. Star promise to be particularly useful to persons who are concerned with the mechanics of programs designed to work with abusers.

This volume fills an important need, by providing information for people who are in the position of wanting to set up some sort of program, or who are engaged in working with abusers and could use some idea stimulation by looking in detail at the programs and procedures used by others. It is not, however, an academic work designed to teach readers about the dynamics of abusive relationships, except in the context of program operation, and perhaps should be read only in conjunction with other works on family violence and counseling techniques.

The first part of the book, about 50 pages, reports on a lengthy telephone survey of 116 programs around the country that deal in

programs for abusers, and provides some sketchy information on the characteristics of family violence, the characteristics of abusers, and the types of services commonly offered by these agencies. The survey also asked respondents which techniques seem to work with abusers, and which techniques did the lessons of experience teach one to avoid—a question whose answers can be quite useful to persons just starting out in this particular area.

If there is a bias to this book, it comes in the direction of family therapy. There is very little attention given to the idea of treating the abuser in isolation from the family, except as a temporary step on the way to reuniting the family. Both in the basic discussion and in the choice of programs to profile, there is virtually no discussion of the possibility of setting up a program that does not have the reunification of the family as one of its goals. In part, this is because the majority of the programs discussed here deal with the physical and sexual abuse of children (about 25 percent deal primarily with spouse abuse). However, this can be considered an important omission since it is an area of widespread debate and concern within the field. Many persons in the fields of spouse abuse and child sexual abuse define program operation goals in terms of victim orientation, and do not identify as a major goal the reunification of the

family with the abuser except in those cases where it would seem to be in the best interests of the victim. A lack of sensitivity to this widespread concern is perhaps the one major flaw of this book.

The most important part of this book is a series of six in-depth profiles of programs operating in different parts of the country. These include a community consortium project on child abuse, a residential, and in-home, and a weekend camp program to deal with family crises and abuse, an in-patient sexual offender program, and a program on spouse abuse featuring therapy and self-help groups for all members of the family.

Persons interested in program design and operation will find particularly useful the program descriptions, which are very detailed and very intrusive. In each case, a history of the program describes how it was put together, including funding problems and solutions. The program is described in detail, including issues of professional certification of workers, staff training, daily schedules, community education, dealing with staff burnout, classification and screening, dealing with a board of directors, funding, and a great deal more. Program design is covered in detail in each case, including reproduced examples of evaluation instruments, program rules, handouts, control plans and con-



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb: An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

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More judicial 'how-to's' on police searches

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from the Oliver home. There they found a field in which marijuana was being grown.

Oliver was arrested and indicted for manufacturing a controlled substance, pursuant to 21 U.S. Sec. 841(a)(1). At a pretrial suppression hearing the District Court suppressed the evidence. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, with all justices of that court participating, reversed the District Court's decision, holding that the evidence should not have been suppressed. The present appeal followed.

The Supreme Court, in a majority opinion written by Justice Powell, upheld the appellate court finding. The Supreme Court determined that this first case was a proper case for the application of the "open fields" doctrine, and that the Kentucky State Police under this fact pattern did not have to secure a warrant for the evidence of the marijuana fields to be admissible.

In the second case, two police officers received an anonymous tip that marijuana was being grown in the woods behind respondent Thornton's home. The officers entered the woods, traveling along a footpath to a point where they reached two marijuana patches fenced in with chicken wire. After determining that the marijuana patches were on the respondent's property, the two officers obtained a warrant to search the property and seize the crop. Respondent's arrest and indictment followed.

The trial court in this case granted a motion to suppress the evidence seized in the second, warranted search, citing the fact that the warrant had been based upon information obtained as a result of the first search. The trial court, and later the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, ruled that because of the secluded location of the marijuana patch in the woods, the "open fields" doctrine should not apply.

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decisions of the Maine courts and remanded the case for further proceedings. The Court ruled that notwithstanding the location of the marijuana patches, this is a case where the "open fields" doctrine should have been applied. The Court's conclusion was based upon the fact that the crucial element in Fourth Amendment analysis is not the location of the seized goods but rather if there was a "constitutionally protected reasonable expectation of privacy" in that area intruded upon by the police officers.

That test had been set forth in 1967 in the Supreme Court decision in *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347. Reasoning from the *Katz* holding, the Court concluded that "an individual may not legitimately demand privacy for activities conducted out of doors in fields, except in the area immediately surrounding the home."

In arguments before the

Supreme Court, both Oliver and Thornton requested that the Court formulate a rule whereby the "open field" doctrine cases would be decided on a case-by-case basis. The Supreme Court totally rejected the idea of establishing a case-by-case analysis in this area. In a pro-law enforcement section of the opinion, the Justices concluded that case-by-case analysis is not feasible because "police officers would have to guess before every search whether landowners had erected fences sufficiently high, posted a sufficient number of warning signs, or located contraband in an area sufficiently secluded to establish a right of privacy." Such a system, the Court cautioned, "also creates a danger that constitutional rights will be arbitrarily and inequitably enforced."

As guidance to law enforcement authorities and attorneys, the Supreme Court reiterated that the proper test for determining whether there has been a Fourth Amendment violation is not whether the individual chooses to conceal a "private" activity, but rather if the government's intrusion infringes upon the personal and societal values protected by the Fourth Amendment. In the case of open fields, no matter where situated, the police inspection does not constitute such an impermissible infringement.

This decision sets forth a clear nationwide rule with regard to police searches of open fields. When there is a proposed site for a search, the officer should first determine if the area is adjacent to the house. If the proposed site for the search is very close to the house or home (trailer, cabin or other substantial place to reside), the police officer would be well-advised to get a search warrant before proceeding.

If, on the other hand, the officer determines that the proposed search site is not near the home, then that officer does not need to obtain a warrant before conducting a search. This remains true, under the holding of this case, whether the proposed field to be searched is in farm country or in the middle of the woods.

This case is meant to give direction to police officers who are confronted with "open fields." It is most probably not designed to cover a situation where a suspect is growing contraband in a garden. If confronted with a marijuana patch in an urban setting, it would be advisable for the officer to get a search warrant or check with the local department legal adviser.

(*Oliver v. United States*, No. 82-15 and *Maine v. Thornton*, No. 82-1273, decided in an opinion on April 17, 1984.)

Factory Surveys by INS

In a 7-to-2 decision authored by Justice Rehnquist, the Supreme Court announced that a "factory survey" in which Immigration and Naturalization Service

agents question workers regarding their citizenship did not, in this case, result in the seizure of the entire work force amounting to a detention under the Fourth Amendment.

In the present case, agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on two occasions conducted a survey of the work force at Southern California Davis Pleating Company, in search of illegal aliens. At the beginning of each search INS agents stationed themselves near the exits of the factory. Once in place, other agents walked through the factory and asked each worker either one or several questions regarding their citizenship status. If a particular worker gave a satisfactory response or produced immigration papers, the agents proceeded to question the next worker.

At no time during the questioning was the work of the factory interrupted. Each person continued to work as the other members of the factory were being briefly questioned.

The present case arose when four of the workers who had been questioned, but not detained, brought suit along with their union representative from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Following much

legal maneuvering, a Federal District Court found that the petitioners did not have standing to bring the action, ruling that there had not been a Fourth Amendment violation in light of the fact that none of the petitioners had actually been detained.

Running through the litany of case law in the area of consensual searches, the Justices noted that in *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, the Supreme Court had determined that there was a seizure of the person only when the officer, by means of physical force or show of authority, had restrained the liberty of a citizen. Also cited was *United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544 (1980), in which the Court held that a consensual encounter between a citizen and police could be transformed into a seizure or detention, "if, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave."

The Court also alluded to its 1983 decision in *Florida v. Rayer*, where the Court held that "interrogation relating to one's identity or a request for identification by the police does not, by itself, constitute a Fourth Amendment seizure."

Reasoning from these prior decisions, the Supreme Court

reiterated the notion that "police questioning, by itself, is unlikely to result in a Fourth Amendment violation." Addressing the particular facts in this case, Justice Rehnquist noted that from the very start of the challenged factory surveys, the INS agents were only questioning people. Rehnquist's opinion further concluded that the entire work force had not been seized by the INS agents stationed at the factory exits, since they had been posted merely to make sure that all persons were questioned, and for no other purpose.

The effect of this decision is to sanction the use by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of its "factory survey." Where these Federal agents do little more than question employees as to their citizenship, without interfering in the work of the factory or the freedom of movement of the persons questioned, the Supreme Court has said that the Fourth Amendment has not been violated.

The decision leaves unclear whether such factory searches are permissible by local law enforcement authorities.

(*Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Delgada*, No. 82-1271, decision announced April 17, 1984.)

Burden:

Burglary down, home security up

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resources to protect their pads do not trust the public police, and those without such resources can expect still less from the public police tomorrow. The more those who can afford private security services put their money there, the less they will support municipal police services. Those who will lose most when this comes about are those already losing the most: the people in the

poorest, most ripped-off neighborhoods."

Contrary to that report, however, the Security Distributing and Marketing survey of homeowners found that public trust in the police is high. Seventy percent of the homeowners gave the police grades from "good" to "excellent" for controlling crime. But it's clear that most citizens are aware that a police officer can't be stationed at the door of

every apartment house or on every road into a neighborhood. Thus the growth of private security forces for those who can afford them.

Still, "The Future of Policing" reinforces the point that every police agency must become as cost-effective as possible. If they don't, the nightmare possibility that only the rich will have adequate police service could become a reality.

Talks with Ted Bundy

Continued from page 15
able to stand before a judge and deny the legitimacy of the verdict.

Each time reality blitzed his frail defenses, Bundy retreated to metamorphose. And each time a new Bundy would emerge: another mad abstraction, further detached from the real world. According to Michaud, by his own lunatic testimony, Bundy likes Death Row, and is unconcerned about his possible execution. He no longer reflects on the meaning of what he did except to view it as far less rare than people like to imagine. Too, he understands the utter hopelessness of trying to stop the dedicated psychopath — a lesson gleaned from personal experience. According to Bundy, "The crimes are a bit unusual, but the really scary part is that there are a lot of people who are not in

prison, who were far more successful than I."

Michaud and Aynesworth offer several rationales for finally making good on the 1,100 death sentences now pending, ranging from theories of deterrence to those of purely economic bases — it being far less costly to execute capital criminals than to house them for the rest of their lives.

Despite the authors' broad experience in writing and reporting for various national magazines, this latest book on Bundy is more or less a recanting of the earlier book by Ann Rule, "The Stranger Beside Me." The relevance of Ted Bundy and his deeds remains the same, and thus books like "The Only Living Witness" and news articles relating to Bundy's crimes and their effects are still published.

Helping the abuser

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tract agreements with clients, program and daily schedule outlines, and similar material. For each program, a case example is given, which illustrates well the dynamics of the program, including both temporary failures and successes.

If one is interested in obtaining in-depth information on the theory and dynamics of family violence, particularly spouse abuse, there are better places in recent works to obtain this information. However, in the area of program development, particularly for workers in the field who need idea stimulation and some guidance in setting up their own programs, this is probably the best book on the market currently available.

Forum

Bass:

Women officers face stress and sex biases

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Certainly, if he is unemployed, the husband will resent the reversal of roles. He may further resent his wife's proximity to males in her work environment, and the fact that she is not treated with deference; or that she has learned to tolerate off-color jokes, sexual innuendoes and locker-room humor. She leads a life separate from that shared by her family and may seem to enjoy her new power leverage. In addition, night-shift assignments and desultory attention to family responsibilities take their toll, adding up to a frenetic lifestyle. Family adjustment is often difficult.

Unless feelings are freely ventilated, and sophisticated approaches developed to cope with and rationalize unsettling change, continued friction will serve to reinforce the retrogressive effects of disharmony. What is needed is a surfeit of love, patience and understanding and — in some cases — skilled professional counseling, if the family unit is to be preserved.

It is not uncommon for male officers to resent women as law enforcement officers. They feel that women are not street-wise, are too frail to subdue male offenders and are not above using their femininity to gain special favors. This often motivates male officers to display unreasonable and unwarranted antagonism, lack of cooperation and intemperate language. They may refuse to accept a woman as a partner. Women officers may feel ill-equipped to cope with such hostility, and such conduct is detrimental to their morale. Thus, two women officers may compose a car crew, answering radio calls and making arrests. Women also may be assigned to night foot patrol duties by their line supervisor.

Some male officers find it distasteful to envision or adjust to women serving in administrative capacities, if they, alas, may be relegated to subordinate roles. But, indeed, women are assuming supervisory positions on every level of government, and in every area of the criminal justice system, and are performing with great efficiency.

Personal problems confronting women officers seemingly run the gamut of the psychological continuum. Few departments have agency psychologists for personnel evaluation and counseling. This deficiency may precipitate serious repercussion in less than productive man hours.

A woman officer is fortunate if she has an empathetic confidante to whom she can turn, if necessary, particularly after stressful events — someone who can dispassionately help defuse crisis situations and put them in their proper perspective.

It is my contention that the most serious on-the-job stress endured by subordinates is caused by immediate supervisors, for it is the supervisor who creates the climate in which the subordinate must grow and develop. Every police agency is a social matrix of complex, interpersonal relationships. If an environment is permitted that is intimidating, discriminatory, blatantly political, or not reflective of social change, its structure will generate unsatisfactory workplace relationships.

The recent influx of women into large urban police departments by court mandate precipitated assignment to traffic and patrol duties, police functions regarded as not suitable for women in days gone by.

Complaints of racist or sexist behavior are not looked upon kindly by police administrators, who may have early on resented the flow of alleged "less than qualified" women and minorities into police ranks. There are few who defend the new values. Forced compliance is considered a threat to the unfettered discretion inherent in managerial prerogatives, and the department's standards of operation. Public pronouncements are less than complimentary about the caliber of the new recruits, and their anticipated lack of proficiency as enforcers of law.

Contemporary police work is becoming more complex and demanding, and the female role in law enforcement is becoming more elitist. Many large, urban police departments have women officers who have attained the rank of inspector and above. Recently a woman was appointed deputy commissioner of police in New York City. Laws that mandate change and expansion of women's roles are opening doors that lead to equitable power relationships in organizational structures, despite institutional resistance to change.

Such forums as provided by the Massachusetts Association of Women Police through their conferences on stress management are invaluable. They provide for an interchange of ideas and experiences among women officers from various departments, and solicit input from administrators. Sharing concerns can lead to problem solving. Such conferences are even more effective when their need is recognized by the department, and administrators participate in problem solving. Indeed, the most carefully thought out solutions will be shortlived unless the chief of police himself initiates action to implement change.

Perhaps that is the ultimate challenge to law enforcement in terms of confronting a serious public sector reality of the 1980's.

Zasloff:

NRA and Biaggi-Moynihan

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forcement officers wearing soft body armor. If, as Cassidy claims, we have given the criminal element another tool to kill law enforcement people, then wouldn't it be logical for everyone to support the bill? A large part of the National Rifle Association's membership is made up of law-enforcement people; one would think, therefore, that the National Rifle Association would be interested in protecting the lives of its membership.

Mr. Cassidy states: "Not a single armor-clad officer has ever been shot with armor-piercing ammunition." Yet, the following instances involving the use of armor-piercing bullets have been confirmed:

¶ On February 20, 1976, a Florida Highway patrolman and a visiting Canadian police officer were shot and killed by K.T.W. armor-piercing ammunition in Broward County. Their

murderers were arrested shortly after the shooting with several boxes of K.T.W.'s in their possession.

¶ On May 24, 1974, a Federal Protective Service officer was shot and permanently disabled by an armor-piercing handgun bullet that penetrated the rear panel of his protective vest, ripped through his abdomen, and exited the front panel of his vest.

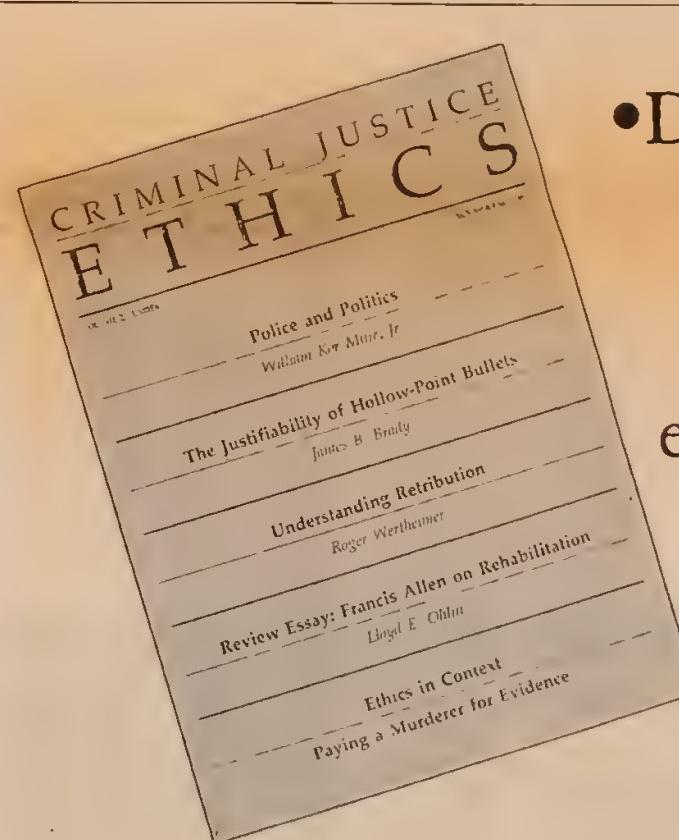
If one law enforcement officer is killed by K.T.W. or any armor-piercing handgun ammunition, then it's one too many.

Cassidy's presumption that the criminal element is not aware of these armor-piercing bullets and cannot obtain them is patently naive. As Paul Kopsch pointed out, the criminal element often has "crooked cops" or "crooked politicians" at its disposal. I think that is safe to assume that if there is a bullet available that can better kill, maim, or injure people, then the criminal element already

knows about it and will devise some illegal means to obtain it.

Knowing that there is a bullet out there that makes it easier to injure or kill the people who protect me makes me very apprehensive. Certain individuals would do well to reevaluate their blindered opposition to the Biaggi-Moynihan legislation.

When the burning issues in criminal justice have you ready to scream, blow off steam in the pages of Law Enforcement News. Longer pieces will be aired in our Forum department, while more tersely worded opinions will be used as Letters to the Editor. Send all correspondence to: LEN, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.



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Jobs

In-Service Training Operations Coordinator. An experienced police trainer is being sought to handle the decentralized delivery and coordination of approximately 200 separate conferences, workshops, seminars and training programs held each year for 6,000 in-service practitioners and civilian support personnel.

Applicants should have demonstrated interest in adult education/in-service programming for every level of responsibility; integrity in personal and professional relationships; excellent writing skills, and a pragmatic understanding of the staff concept application to multiple units of government and law enforcement administrators. An associate's degree in law enforcement/adult education or their equivalent and at least three years experience in either field are required minimums.

Salary range is \$26,000 to \$32,000 per year, with full fringe benefits, including vacation pay and pension plan.

To apply, send complete resume and transcripts before June 30, 1984, to: Patrick O'Shea, Director, North East Multi-Regional Training Inc., 971 Aurora Avenue, Aurora, IL 60505. Telephone: (312) 896-8860. An equal opportunity employer.

In-Service Training Research Specialist. A qualified individual is being sought to handle the design, development and implementation of adult education/in-service training courses, conferences, workshops and seminars. Individuals should have a demonstrated interest in ascertaining training needs, defining learning objectives and adjusting substantive content or instructional delivery to a wide variance in levels of sophistication and experience among in-service practitioners. Excellent writing skills and verbal communication skills are required. An

associate's degree in law enforcement/adult education or their equivalent and at least three years experience in either field are required minimums.

Salary range is \$22,000 to \$28,000 per year, with full fringe benefits, including vacation pay and pension plan.

To apply, send complete resume and transcripts before June 30, 1984, to: Patrick O'Shea, Director, North East Multi-Regional Training Inc., 971 Aurora Avenue, Aurora, IL 60505. Telephone: (312) 896-8860. An equal opportunity employer.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270.

Federal Protective Officers. The General Services Administration has career service positions available for Federal Protective Officers.

Applicants will start at a GS-4 grade, with promotion potential to GS-5 within one year (\$12,367 to \$13,837 per year). Two years of

general work experience or an educational equivalent is required.

A written exam will be given on the first Monday of each month at the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For further information, contact the GSA at (202) 472-1390.

Police Officers. The Metro-Dade Police Department in Miami, Fla., is seeking 250 new officers. Qualifications include age 19 or over with high school diploma or GED, weight proportionate to height, vision 20/100 correctable to 20/30, and possess a valid driver's license. Applicant must be in good health and must pass a written test, physical examination, psychological and background investigation.

Salary range is \$18,314 to \$23,600, plus educational incentive money. Department provides uniform, equipment and health and life insurance. Retirement paid by department.

For further details, write: Metro-Dade Police Department, Recruitment Section, 1390 N.W. 14th Avenue, Miami, FL 33125.

State Traffic Officer (Female). The California Highway Patrol is accepting applications on a continuous basis for female officers.

Applicants must be 20 to 31 years of age (21 by date of appointment), with high school diploma or equivalent (GED or 12 semester units of college).

Officers must possess a valid California driver's license by date of appointment, have vision no less than 20/40 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, along with full color vision and no deficiencies. Height and weight must be proportionate, with height not more than 6 feet 6 inches. In addition, applicants must be U.S. citizens and have no felony convictions.

Salary is \$1,872 per month during training, and \$1,930 to \$2,338 per month after academy graduation. Benefits include yearly uniform allowance, two weeks vacation per year, 11 paid holidays per year, 12 annual sick days, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, retirement at age 50 with 20 years of service, and health, life and dental insurance.

For further information, contact: Sandy Schneider or Walt Choy, Recruitment Coordinators, California Highway Patrol, Golden Gate Division, 455 8th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Telephone: (415) 557-0640.

Police Officer, Lateral Entry. The Santa Cruz, Calif., Police Department is offering continuous testing for lateral entry of police officers.

Applicants must be high school graduate or the equivalent, with POST certificate, and must be 21 years of age at time of appointment.

Salary is \$1,790 to \$2,139.

For further information, contact: Personnel Office, 809 Center Street, Room 9, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Telephone: (408) 429-3616. Closing date is June 1, 1984.

Chief, U.S. Capitol Police. The U.S. Capitol Police Board is seeking a chief of police. The department of 1,222 employees is responsible for providing police services for Congress at the U.S. Capitol.

Candidates must have a minimum of five years senior-level management experience and should have a current rank of inspector or higher (equivalent in many departments to the position just below deputy chief). A college degree is preferred, but not required. Fifteen years active service in law enforcement would also be desirable. The new chief must be a progressive leader, with strong administrative skills, and have a proven record of successful department managerial experience.

Salary range is from \$55,000 to \$65,000 plus benefits. The U.S. Capitol Police Board will interview candidates to make the final selection.

Send resumes to: Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street N.W., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Public Safety Communications Division Commander. The City of Largo, Fla., is seeking an experienced public safety professional to head its public safety communications division. The division is commanded by a police captain and is responsible for all facets of police, fire and emergency medical service communications within the City of Largo and surrounding jurisdictions using the city's communications services.

The individual chosen will be responsible for effectively supervising 25 subordinate employees, and must possess a bachelor's

degree in law enforcement, business administration or a related degree supplemented with advanced technical law enforcement and management training. Candidates must possess or be able to obtain a valid State of Florida Certificate of Comparative Compliance for police officers, and must have a minimum of seven years experience in law enforcement with at least three years progressively responsible supervisory/management experience. A background in emergency communications with computer-aided dispatch system is highly desirable. The position is subject to future rotation between the Operations and Support Services Divisions as part of a career-development program.

The position offers a competitive salary with executive benefit program, including I.C.M.A. deferred compensation, health, life and accident insurance. Also provided are state-supplemented education and salary incentive program (police only) and an excellent retirement system, along with uniforms, clothing and cleaning. Florida has no state income tax.

Submit detailed resume to: Chief of Police, Largo Police Department, P.O. Box 296, Largo, FL 33540. Application deadline is August 1, 1984.

Administrative Services Director. The Largo, Fla., Police Department is seeking a civilian director for its administrative services section. The section is responsible for the preparation and control of a \$5-million line-item budget, payroll, purchasing, central supply, fleet management for a 50-vehicle fleet, facilities and equipment maintenance and special administrative projects.

The director supervises six subordinate personnel, and should have a bachelor's degree in business or public administration, finance or a related field. A master's degree is preferred. Candidates should have at least three years experience in progressively responsible supervisory/administrative work or an equivalent combination of training and experience.

The position offers a competitive salary with executive benefit program, including I.C.M.A. deferred compensation, health, life and accident insurance, a state-supplemented education and salary incentive program (police only) and an excellent retirement system. Florida has no state income tax.

Submit detailed resume to: Chief of Police, Largo Police Department, P.O. Box 296, Largo, FL 33540. Application deadline is August 1, 1984.

Law Enforcement News can fill your agency's vacancies with the most talented people available. For more information on LEN's job section, write to: LEN, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3912.

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England

Upcoming Events

JUNE

14. Interview and Interrogative Techniques. Presented by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 14-15. Evaluating & Selecting Security Software. Presented by MIS Training Institute. Fee: \$450.
15. Management Information Systems. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 16-17. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Highwood, Ill. Fee: \$65.
- 18-19. Drug Raid Planning & Execution Search Techniques. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 18-21. Latent Finger Prints — From Crime Scene to Courtroom. Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.
- 18-22. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$200.
- 18-22. Police Executive Development Seminar. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 18-22. Crime Prevention Training for Older Persons. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration. Fee: \$350.
- 18-22. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 18-22. Side-Handle Baton Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$225.
- 18-29. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I & II. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
20. Handcuffing Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
20. Use of Roadblocks. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 20-21. Stress. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 20-21. Crisis Intervention. Presented by the

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

20-22. Kidnap and Extortion Investigation, Police and Corporate Security Interaction. Presented by Frank A. Bolz Associates. Fee: \$295.

21-22. Advanced Motorcycle Operation & Enforcement. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

25. Firearm Recertification for Instructors. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

25-28. Advanced Hostage Negotiating Course. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

25-28. Chemical Agents: Administration and Tactical Orientation. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

25-29. Science in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$200.

25-29. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

25-29. VIP Protective Operations. Presented by Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$645.

26. Prevention of Suicide Within Municipal/State Lockups. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

26. Stress Awareness. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

27-28. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Syracuse, N.Y. Fee: \$65.

27-29. Command & Control of Hostage Situations. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

28. Firearm Recertification for Instructors. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

28-29. Kukutan (R) Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$100.

29-July 2. National Crime Prevention Fair. Sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition. Crime prevention specialists sought

to be exhibitors at the fair. Events fee: \$70. For details on participation in the fair, call Faye Warren, at (202) 393-7141.

JULY

8-12. Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$315.

9-11. Introduction to Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

9-11. Video Surveillance Techniques. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$275.

9-13. Level I Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$375.

16-20. Level II Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$450.

16-20. Internal Affairs/Deadly Force Workshop. Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$200.

16-27. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Richmond, Va.

23-27. Police Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

23-27. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$450.

25-27. Recognition & Investigation of Child Abuse. Presented by Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$175.

30-August 3. Breathalyzer Maintenance. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Tuition: \$425.

30-Aug. 3. Auto-Pistol I Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$400.

AUGUST

5-7. Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in

Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$260.

6-8. Introduction to Microcomputer Workshop for Police Managers. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

6-10. Defensive Tactics I. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$375.

6-10. Police Budget Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

6-10. Executive Development Seminar. To be held by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

12-16. NDAA Summer Conference & Exhibitors Show. Presented by the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in San Diego, Ca. If you care to participate, booth space will be \$700 a booth.

Defensive Tactics II. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$375.

13-17. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$550.

13-17. DWI Instructor. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

13-17. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$450.

15-16. Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$150.

15-17. Sex Crimes Investigation. Conducted by University of Delaware.

15-17. Small Computers in Criminal Justice Agencies. Presented by the Anderson Publishing Company. Fee: \$285. To be held in Fort Mitchell, Kentucky.

15-17. Cause and Origin of Fires, Arson & Explosions. Presented by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$150.

15-19. Analytical Investigation Methods. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$395.

15-19. Crime Prevention/Loss Prevention in The Corporate Environment. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky.

17-18. Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$150.

20-22. Pressure Point Control Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$175.

20-24. Level I Shotgun. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$450.

20-24. Breathalyzer Maintenance. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$425.

21-24. Financial Investigative Techniques (Narcotics Cases). Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. Fee: \$120.

21-24. Detention Center Management. Presented by the Institute for Court Management.

22-24. Police Fleet Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members.

22-26. Officer Survival. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

22-26. Collective Bargaining for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 non-members.

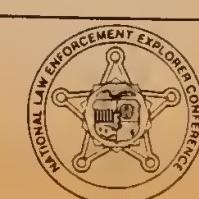
27-29. Public Information Officer: A Practical Approach. Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$250.

27-31. Level II Shotgun Instructor. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: \$450.

29-September 2. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT). Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

29-September 23. Advanced Traffic Management. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

30-31. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Diego, Calif. Fee: \$60.



Come to the
Explorer Conference!

The 1984 Law Enforcement Explorer Conference will be part of the National Exploring Conference to be held August 6-11 at Ohio State University.

- Role playing competitions!
- Demonstrations!
- Seminars!
- Exhibits!
- Leadership training!
- Pistol Shooting competition!

All Law Enforcement Explorers are invited to attend.

For more information contact:
Exploring Division
Boy Scouts of America
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
Irving, TX 75062-1296

Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. ASET Suite, Executive Office Building, 825 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Colorado State University, Department of Conferences and Institutes, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Tel.: (303) 491-6222.

Crime Prevention Coalition, Room 718, 805 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Tel.: (393-7141).

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Frank A. Bolz Associates, Inc. 320 East 34th Street, Suite 1C, New York, NY 10016.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Insurance Society of Philadelphia, 737 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Tele: (215) 627-5306.

Justice System Training Association, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Tel.: (414) 731-8893.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Telephone: (617) 879-7999.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National District Attorneys Association, 708 Pendleton Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Telephone: (703) 549-9222.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police International Ltd., 7297-D Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288

Rockland Community College, Criminal Justice Institute 145 College Road, Suffern, NY 10501.

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel.: (804) 257-1850.

The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice announces its

Summer Training Workshop

June 18-22, 1984

A new program designed to provide the professional with an opportunity to attend a specialized training workshop for one, two, three, four or five days. Each day, the workshop will cover a different area of expertise, including rape and sexual deviance investigation, handling child abuse, homicide investigation, burglary and robbery, and gambling and narcotics.

Advanced registration requested. Fees: \$40 per day, or \$150 for five days. For more information, contact: John Garcia, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 10

May 21, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019



Serial murderer's many faces

- The VI-CAP crime-tracking system is set to go on line.

See Page 1.

- An interview with Ann Rule, crime writer, serial-murder specialist and confidante of convicted killer Ted Bundy.

See Page 11.

Above: Four different looks to serial killer Ted Bundy during various stages of his murderous career.

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